The New-York Times.

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THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Its Movement Down the Peninsula Safely Effected.

Full Particulars of the March from Our Special Correspondent.

Gen. McClellan at Williamsburgh on Monday Morning.

MOVEMENTS OF THE GUNBOATS.

[illegible]

ping army materials. Gen. Morell, with his Staff, moved in the advance and behind the column at less than two miles distance, near Gen. Sykes' deserted headquarters, in order to straighten out the line. Here a pause of two hours and more occurred, during which the troops lay down upon the ground to enjoy a brief season of repose preparatory to the final start. The officers mostly remained in their saddles. *A few falling drops from an overcast sky* indicated rain, but it passed off, and at 2½ o'clock the column moved forward.

Gen. Sykes' Division had taken up the line of march and were already several hours on the road. [illegible] as we came up to them beyond Herring Creek at 4 o'clock in the morning. [illegible]

The road for [illegible] miles was dotted here and there with the temporary shelter of the pickets, [illegible] straw. The residents along the line of march had not yet begun to stir, and were wholly unconscious of the fact that the grand army was passing. At each pause of the column, the men sprang over the fences into the corn-fields, and brought out hands full of choice roasting ears, which they carried along with them until a final halt should allow time to cook them for breakfast.

CHARLES CITY COURT-HOUSE.

At 6 o'clock A. M. the head of the column halted at Charles City Court-House, the old county seat, where half an hour was spent in preparing and eating the morning meal. All the city there is here consists of the two buildings constituting the Court-House and Clerk's Office, which contained the county records. There is an old hotel building on the opposite side of the road, with a wide-spreading porch, whose frameless windows and vacant doorways testify that it was long since abandoned to the owls and bats.

The Court-House is a very old structure, built of brick and covered with slate. It was erected during the last half of the seventeenth century, and contains the oldest records of any other county in the State. I regret to say that all these old books, with the records of real estate titles and other papers, which would be of great value to the country, have been wantonly scattered in confusion about the premises, covering the floors and dooryards, and are almost wholly destroyed. [illegible] record and title papers scattered to the winds or trodden under foot. Some portion of these records date back to 1600 and 1675, and exhibit some neat and masterly specimens of penmanship. [illegible] to counterfeit some cavalry officer of the German persuasion. The premises are thickly overgrown with rank weeds, and neglect and decay are stamped on everything around. I cannot persuade myself that New-England soldiers would be guilty of such vandalism.

STATE OF THE ROADS.

The roads through this part of Virginia are now in excellent condition, and with the exception of an occasional "run," with its steep and stony acclivities, and wet crossing, presents no obstacle to a tolerably rapid march. The district traversed by Porter's Corps is said to be the garden of Virginia. At present, however, it more nearly resembles a wilderness, on account of the deserted and uncultivated state of the farms. The large majority of the estates are almost wholly deserted and overgrown with rank weeds. The owners have gone to the wars, and the negroes have gone with them, or have run and found their way into the lines of the National army.

At Colesville, a fine old estate within two miles of Charles City, a large part of the farm lies waste, the owner, a specimen of the old Virginia gentleman, remaining at home to lament his misfortunes, and to look after what remains of the property and negroes. He tells a dismal story of the desolation among his neighbors' properties. Many farmers, he stated, have lost all their hands and their places have been visited by the soldiers, who have taken away whole flocks of sheep, and devoured the pigs and poultry. Some persons, he asserts, have lost $20,000 and $30,000 worth of property. Of course he includes the value of the absconding slaves. Some of the best of his own negroes had "ungratefully" left him also. We paid him twenty-five cents for a quart of milk, which indicated some decay, also, in Virginia hospitality. The milk was good, though the price tasted strongly secesh.

FORAGING BY THE SOLDIERS.

With a prudent regard to the lean condition of their haversacks, the soldiers who brought up the rear of the column seemed determined not to come short of rations, and availed themselves of every opportunity to obtain supplies. The people of Virginia—at least this part of it—are beginning to experience, for the first time, the presence of real war. Comparatively few men can be found on the various estates, which is strongly suggestive of the fact that they gone to swell the ranks of the secession army. A great many "widows" abound along the road.

These pleaded piteously to have their hens, ducks and geese spared, but in most cases they were unheeded, unless the occupants seems really poor. The hearts of the soldiers were below their stomachs which were generally too clamorous to permit these appeals to reach the relenting spot. Everywhere one could hear the imploring screams of motherly hens torn ruthlessly from their unpitied brood. Ducks quacked, geese squawked, and turkeys gobbled and gave up the ghost. The pigs generally "smelt a mice," and skedaddled out of reach, or hid in the tall grass.

Frequently officers would pause for a moment opposite some farmer's gate, to see that their respective commands passed by without committing depredations, but generally there were large parties of stragglers purposely lingering behind the regiment, and these would skillfully execute flank movements upon hen roosts and hogyards, charging with unwonted gallantry upon the retreating columns of fowls, or mounting the imminent deadly breach through some barn door or window, incautiously left open by the proprietor, and returning with the spoils in the shape of full-breasted Spring chickens and other luxuries. Mrs. Christian was used in an unchristian manner, having most of her young stock carried off by the hungry crowd. Her appeals, aided by your correspondent, were for a time successful; but, as the day passed on the soldiers grew less scrupulous, as their appetites grew stronger, and then even the officers found it impossible to restrain them. In spite of my general principles I found this individual application of them a difficult task. Mrs. Christian seemed indeed a widow, and a very lady-like person, and withal had a family of sixteen children, white and black, to provide for. The soldiers, however, found out that she had a son in the Confederate army, and "allowed" that he ought to have remained at home and looked after the chickens. Finding it impossible longer to withstand the impetuous charge of the troops, "we" ordered our horse, and beat a retreat, leaving the household in tears, and the neighboring atmosphere resonant with the outcries of expiring poultry, and alive with flying feathers. The carnage was terrible, and my pen falters at any further description of the scene.

While tarrying here for the two-fold purpose of pleading for the widow and eating my dinner, the column, crowding the road for miles, passed by, leaving only stragglers intent on plunder. [illegible]

[illegible] the previous portion of the journey. The Quartermasters had their hands full in keeping the road clear and hurrying forward the teams. No accidents occurred to the train, which, considering its great length, reflects much credit upon the teamsters, as well as the Quartermasters, on whom devolved the duty of conducting their respective regimental teams in safety. [illegible] They are well acquainted with the management of mules, and succeed in the department of the service very well.

VIRGINIA MILES.

No one who has not traveled in Virginia can form any idea of the length of its miles. [illegible]

Early daylight revealed the James River to the right and the Chickahominy within half a mile, with the gunboats lying near by to protect the crossing of the troops. Steamers also lay not far away, for use if needed.

The pontoon bridge across Barrett's Ferry consisted of some one hundred pontoon boats, one-half of them entirely new, the platform and stringers were also about half new. [illegible] the Engineer Brigade, and was an excellent and substantial structure, reflecting credit upon its architects. The largest part of the Army of the Potomac passed over it without accident, and so far as I could judge it would stand for half a century. The *Jacob Bell* and two other armed vessels lay within a few hundred yards to guard the passage of the troops and train.

The army halted during Friday night on the north banks of the river, and took up the line of march at 7 o'clock Saturday morning for Williamsburgh, which the advance of Porter's corps entered about 11 o'clock A. M.

THE FEELING OF THE CITIZENS OF THE TOWN.

By some means rumors of our coming had preceded us, and the citizens of the place manifested the greatest delight at what they were told was a grand and precipitate retreat of the army.

On entering the town guards were carefully stationed in the principal streets to protect the citizens and their houses and property.

THE CONTRABANDS.

The slaves, however, immediately took the alarm. The Union army, they said, was going the wrong way for them, and before night scores of the black population, who hitherto had remained in conscious security, packed up and prepared to leave. This alarmed the neighbors, who began to make efforts to calm their fears and to persuade them to remain. Promises of protection and good wages were freely made, but it was all of no avail. The prospect of seeing the secession army again in the town produced a perfect panic, and it is believed that the whole black population would leave and proceed to Fort Monroe. Some of the more violent of the slaveholders resorted to threats, and one man, Thos. Coles, occupied the whole day of Friday and Saturday in running bullets with which to shoot down the fugitives after the army had passed. He was arrested and held to answer by Gov. Campbell, the Military Governor of the place. The corps encamped at Williamsburgh, and then took up the line of march early on Sunday morning.

They made a halt at Yorktown until Monday morning, when they again moved forward, and would no doubt reach Fort Monroe on Tuesday.

SYKES' DIVISION ARRIVED ON MONDAY.

The last soldier of the retiring army passed the Chickahominy at 2 o'clock Monday night. There has been no attack upon the rear, no loss of any kind, and this retrograde movement has been a perfect success. Gen. McClellan and staff were at Williamsburgh last evening, all well. Laus Deo. E. S.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Aug. 19.

The *Bulletin* says a gentleman who left Fortress Monroe last evening furnishes the following information:

The Army of the Potomac had all arrived at the lower end of the Peninsula without being molested on the way in the slightest degree.

Gen. McClellan, it was understood, was at Williamsburgh yesterday morning.

Fitz John Porter's Division, which was on the opposite side of the James River, has also come down the Peninsula.

Gen. Burnside arrived at Fortress Monroe on Sunday, and went up the James River as far as the Chickahominy, to see how operations were going on. He returned yesterday morning to the Fortress, reporting everything satisfactory.

The weather was cool and delightful, and most favorable for the movement of troops.

Most of the gunboats came down the river, but some remain to guard the pontoon bridge across the Chickahominy, over which the army passed on its way down the Peninsula.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sunday, Aug. 17.

A great number of steamships, steamboats and schooners are now in this harbor, loaded with disabled soldiers and commissary stores; also camp equipages, tents, &c., from Harrison's Landing, and apparently awaiting orders.

The Harrison Landing mailboats made their regular trips up to yesterday, when they were hauled off.

Nothing has been heard from Gen. McClellan's army to-day, but last evening they were successfully crossing the Chickahominy, en route to Williamsburgh, where his advance had arrived, and last night their baggage train was passing through Yorktown, toward Fortress Monroe.

NEWS FROM THE MISSISSIPPI.

Bayou Sara Taken Possession of by the National Forces.

MEMPHIS, Saturday, Aug. 16.

The Grenada *Appeal*, of the 13th, states that the Federals took possession of Bayou Sara on Monday, the 11th inst., seizing all the sugar and molasses and quartering a garrison there; also, that the rebels have been reinforced in Arkansas; that the ordnance stores there have been increased and that Gen. Hindman has assumed command of that State.

The *Appeal* contains a long editorial in which it says the South [illegible] European intervention the better for all concerned.

The writer also designates Vallandigham, Wood, Pierce and Seymour, of Connecticut, with some half dozen other prominent men, as the only true friends the South can count upon in the North.

THE MILITARY EXCITEMENT.

An Order from the War Department Relating to Passports.

The Enrollment Preparatory to the Draft.

DIRECTIONS TO THE ENROLLING OFFICERS.

Address of the Chief Enrolling Officer to the Citizens.

IMPORTANT RELATIVE TO PASSPORTS.

HOW A PERSON LIABLE TO MILITARY DUTY MAY LEAVE THE COUNTRY.

Provost-Marshal Kennedy has just received the following from Washington, which, at this time, will prove of much interest to the public, and especially to those who are liable to be drafted, and who wish to leave the country for purposes of business:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, Aug. 16, 1862.

John A. Kennedy, Superintendent of Police, New-York:

SIR: I herewith inclose, for your information, a copy of correspondence between the Department of State and the War Department, in reference to applications for passports by persons liable to military duty. In accordance with the regulations therein stated, this Department will grant applications for passports only when accompanied by evidence that the requirements of the War Department have been duly complied with.

I am, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
F. W. SEWARD, Assistant Secretary.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 14, 1862.

Major L. C. Turner, Judge Advocate, &c., War Department:

SIR: I am directed by the Secretary of State to transmit to you the inclosed applications for passports, all of which are based upon circumstances claimed to be peculiar, and some of which are accompanied by the offer to give any required security for the performance of military duty personally or by substitute.

Will you have the goodness to inform this Department whether the War Department deem it advisable that the passports so applied for shall be granted or refused, and if granted, upon what terms and conditions.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
F. W. SEWARD, Asst. Sec'y of State.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., Aug. 14, 1862.

Hon. F. W. Seward, Assistant Secretary of State:

SIR: In answer to your communication of this date, I have the honor to say that this Department requires all citizens liable to be drafted, desiring to go to a foreign country, to give a bond to the United States, with sufficient security, in the sum of $1,000, conditioned to perform military duty, if drafted, or provide a substitute. Any citizen liable to be drafted, by giving said bond, is entitled to a passport or permit to leave the United States at pleasure.

I inclose the instructions of this Department of the 11th inst.

I have the honor to be, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
L. C. TURNER, Judge Advocate.

ORDERS FROM THE JUDGE ADVOCATE.

DIRECTIONS FOR THE GUIDANCE OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN MAKING ENROLLMENTS.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, Aug. 18.

GENERAL ORDER NO. 1.—The following directions for the guidance of officers employed in making the enrollment of persons liable to military duty in the City and County of New-York are hereby promulgated, and will be strictly enforced.

By order of WM. HENRY ANTHON,
Judge Advocate General, Chief Enrolling Officer.

1. The duties of each person employed in making the enrollment will be confined to his particular district, unless otherwise ordered by the Enrolling Officer.

2. He will visit all the houses in his district in the numerical order of their respective streets, and will inquire in a courteous and respectful manner the names and ages of all white male residents therein; and he will enter in the book furnished the names, ages, and places of residence of all persons between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years, inclusive. Should any house be vacant, he will enter the number of such house, and the fact of its vacancy, in order to show that every house in his district has been visited.

Any want of courtesy or improper conduct on the part of persons making the enrollment, will be punished by immediate dismissal from the service and forfeiture of pay.

3. He will be particular to obtain an accurate list of the names, ages, and places of residence of all clerks in stores, permanent guests in hotels and boarding-houses, and persons employed in manufacturing establishments.

4. Should he be interfered with in the performance of his duty, or should any person refuse to furnish the information required, he will explain to such person the consequences of such interference or refusal, and should the same be persisted in, he will proceed to the nearest Police Precinct, where he will lodge a complaint to the end that the Provost-Marshal's guard may forthwith arrest such persons.

5. He will report at the Enrollment office, No. 62 Broadway, every morning (Sundays excepted,) at 7½ o'clock, and will receive his enrollment book; he will in like manner report at said office every evening, at 5½ o'clock, and return his books to the enrolling officer. In case of failure, or want of punctuality in the performance of the duty above mentioned, he will be dismissed from service, or forfeit a day's pay, at the option of the enrolling officer.

6. His employment in the performance of these duties may at any time be terminated, at the option of the enrolling officer.

7. He shall in all respects obey any further orders which the enrolling officer may give him from time to time in reference to the enrollment.

8. His signature to these Directions shall be deemed an agreement on his part to comply with the terms thereof, and to be bound thereby.

Dated Aug. 19, 1862.

The appointment of enrolling officers will be announced to-day.

ADDRESS TO THE CITIZENS.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, Aug. 19, 1862.

To the Citizens of New-York and Brooklyn:

In obedience to orders from the President of the United States and of the Governor of the State of New-York, a thorough enrollment is about to be made, under my direction, of all white male citizens between the ages of 18 and 45 years residing in the cities of New-York and Brooklyn.

For the purpose of making this enrollment I have appointed one or more persons in each of the several election districts of the above-named cities, each of whom bears a commission under my hand, and is fully authorized, between the hours of 7½ o'clock in the morning and 6 in the afternoon, to inquire, in a courteous and proper manner, of the occupants of all dwelling-houses, stores, tenements and other buildings in the said cities, the names and ages of the residents thereof; and inasmuch as equity requires that the names of all persons liable to military duty should be enrolled, so that the proposed draft may not fall with undue severity upon any class of our people, I respectfully urge all good citizens to aid the enrolling officers in the performance of their arduous duties, by giving them freely the information required; and I warn all evil-disposed persons (if any such there be) that by withholding such information, or interfering with the enrolling officers, they will render themselves liable to instant arrest by the Provost-Marshal's guard and severe punishment.

I further request that any improper conduct on the part of the enrolling officers may be reported at the office, No. 62 Broadway, in the City of New-York, or at the Academy of Music, in the City of Brooklyn, without delay.

WM. HENRY ANTHON,
Judge Advocate General and Chief Enrolling Officer.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS IN THE CITY.

PROGRESS OF ENLISTMENTS—THE UNITED STATES MUSTERING OFFICE.

Yesterday the United States Mustering Office, in White-street, presented a more crowded appearance than ever. More than three hundred recruits for regiments in the field were enrolled, and over a thousand were on hand to receive the Government bounty, [illegible]

[illegible] for a day or two. The inspection of men is very strict under the new orders from the War Department, and recruits for cavalry have to show their capacity for the management of horses. To enable them to do this, a pony is kept in attendance all day, on which candidates are put through their paces. It is said at the White-street office that Duryee's Zouaves are nearly filled up, and that Sickles' Brigade is rapidly approaching its original strength.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

The press of work in Gen. Arthur's office continues to increase daily. He and his aids are unwearied in their endeavors to fill all the requisitions for uniforms and equipments constantly piling in upon them, but the work all the while threatens to get ahead of them.

UNITED STATES QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE.

Three thousand dollars have been subscribed by the Clerks in the United States Assistant Quartermaster's Office, No. 6 State-street, to encourage enlistments in the City. From this sum a reward of $30 each is offered to one hundred men volunteering into one or more of the regiments now in the field.

ARRIVAL OF TROOPS.

Quartermaster-General Arthur has fitted up the Park Barracks, so that two regiments can be accommodated there at one time. All the arrangements are on the most liberal and comfortable scale. The Rochester Regiment, the One Hundred and Eighth New-York State Volunteers, commanded by Col. O. H. Palmer, is expected there this morning, and to-morrow a regiment will arrive from Albany. The Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth and Eighteenth Connecticut are expected to arrive during the week. To several of these regiments Connecticut residents will, if possible, give a public reception. Col. A. M. Alby will have them in his care during their passage through this City.

THE EXCELSIOR BRIGADE.

The splendid new uniforms provided the soldiers of Sickles' veteran command have acted as a first-class advertisement for the brigade, and brought in dozens of recruits. The recruiting camp in the City Hall-park is crowded all day long, and of all the organizations in the field, this seems—next to Duryee's Zouaves—to be the most popular.

THE SECOND REGIMENT NEW-YORK STATE MILITIA.

Lieut. J. W. Dunne, who was reported to have gone to Washington to congratulate his old friend and fellow-prisoner, Col. Corcoran, is still in this City, busily recruiting for his regiment, which renders it impossible at present for him to leave. Yesterday he dispatched his usual weekly squad of thirty men for McClellan's army, and now that the Union Defence Committee have included the Eighty-second New-York Volunteers among its beneficiaries, he is enabled to offer recruits $20 in cash, besides their pay.

PARADE OF THE RESERVE MILITIA—GENERAL ORDERS.

The following General Orders, relative to the organization of the Reserve Militia for the general parade preceding the draft, have been issued:

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION N. Y. S. M., NEW-YORK, Aug. 18, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 1.—Pursuant to orders from General Headquarters No. 59 and Special Orders No. 94, the commandants of the First, Second, Third and Fourth Brigades will assign supernumerary officers residing within the bounds of the First Division, to fill the vacancies occasioned by the absence of the officers of the several regiments, now on duty in the field, for the purpose of making the parade of the Reserve Militia on the first Monday of September next.

Supernumerary officers desirous to retain their positions in the Exempt Corps are directed to report to the Brigadiers of said brigades for duty, at the Division Armory, corner of Elm and White streets, on Wednesday afternoon, the 20th instant, between the hours of four and six o'clock, for the purpose of being assigned to this duty, at which time and place the commandants of brigades will attend for that purpose, with lists of the vacant company districts. By order of Maj.-Gen. SANDFORD.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON, A. D. C.

THE QUOTA FROM KINGS COUNTY.

The Board of Supervisors have fixed the following as the quota under the last call to be raised by Wards and towns in the City of Brooklyn and County of Kings:

1st Ward	[illegible]	13th Ward	[illegible]
2d Ward	[illegible]	14th Ward	[illegible]
3d Ward	[illegible]	15th Ward	[illegible]
4th Ward	[illegible]	16th Ward	[illegible]
5th Ward	[illegible]	17th Ward	114
6th Ward	[illegible]	18th Ward	[illegible]
7th Ward	174	19th Ward	[illegible]
8th Ward	[illegible]	New Lots	[illegible]
9th Ward	[illegible]	Gravesend	19
10th Ward	[illegible]	Flatlands	[illegible]
11th Ward	[illegible]	New-Utrecht	[illegible]
12th Ward	[illegible]	Flatbush	[illegible]

THE SIXTEENTH MAINE COMING.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Aug. 19.

The Maine Sixteenth arrived at 5 o'clock and left at 6 via Fall River steamboat route for New-York and the South. It is a fine body of men, thoroughly equipped.

STATE TROOPS ON THE WAY.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Aug. 19.

The Albany Regiment, one of the best ever sent from this city, left at 6 o'clock to-night for New-York.

The Board of Supervisors to-day agreed, by vote, to continue payment of County bounty of $50 to recruits.

RICHMOND COUNTY.

A war meeting is to be held to-night (Wednesday) at the Tompkins Lyceum, Stapleton, for the purpose of raising the quota of Middletown by volunteering. A warlike spirit is abroad, and the men of Middletown feel confident that they will raise their quota without compulsory measures. [illegible] Among the speakers who are expected to address the meeting to-night are Gen. Sickles, Gen. Walbridge, Mr. George Wm. Curtis, and other distinguished orators.

THE GUERRILLAS IN MISSOURI.

Reported Defeat of State Troops Near Lexington—Arrival of Gen. Lane with Reinforcements, &c.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Aug. 19.

Hon. JOHN S. PHELPS, Military Governor, and WM. F. SWITZLER, Secretary of State of Arkansas, left yesterday for Helena, Ark.

Cols. McNeil and Guitar have been promoted to Brigadier-Generals of the enrolled militia, for the recent battles with the guerrillas.

The city was full of vague rumors yesterday that a fight had occurred on Friday last, near Lexington, between about 800 National troops and the guerrillas of Quantrell, Hayes and Hughes, in which the Nationals were defeated, but no official advices have yet been received.

Passengers by the Pacific Railroad, however, bring reports that a fight did occur on Friday at Lone Jack, Jackson County, about twenty miles southwest of Lexington, between parts of Cols. Phillips and [illegible]'s Regiments of State troops, 800 strong, and about 3,000 rebels, under Quantrell and other guerrilla chiefs, resulting in the defeat of the State forces with a loss of 200 killed and wounded and two pieces of artillery. Official accounts are expected to-day.

LEXINGTON, Mo., Monday, Aug. 18.

Brig.-Gen. LANE has reached here with reinforcements, rendering the safety of the place certain. The gunboat *Wenter* is also here, which can do valuable service in case of attack. Scores of Quantrell's guerrilla orders have been found near here. They call all persons wishing to escape being drafted into the National army to join his camp, where they will find arms and ammunition to operate against the National troops at every possible point. They also state that every man liable to be drafted into the United States army who is found going to any National military post, or any person who is known to have reported to any military post the whereabouts of Southern men, shall be shot wherever found; also, any one known to have paid money to the National Government to exempt him from military duty, is liable to have his chattels and property taken for the use of the Southern army. These orders emanated from the commanding officers, recognized as regular soldiers by the rebel Secretary of War.

ADDITIONAL FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

Official Accounts of Affairs on the Mississippi.

The Battle of Baton Rouge and the Destruction of the Arkansas.

Reports of Admiral Farragut and Capt. Porter.

THE BOMBARDMENT OF DONALDSONVILLE.

PROGRESS OF EVENTS IN NEW-ORLEANS.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Aug. 19.

The Navy Department is in receipt of voluminous dispatches from Admiral Farragut, and among them is the following:

FLAGSHIP HARTFORD, [illegible] Aug. [illegible], 1862.

SIR: It is one of the happiest moments of my life that I am enabled to inform the Department of the destruction of the ram *Arkansas*, not because I held this iron-clad in much terror, but because the community did.

On the 4th instant I sent the *Tennessee* up to Baton Rouge with provisions for Commander Porter and the gunboats stationed at that place.

On the night of the 5th she returned with information that the enemy had made a combined attack upon Baton Rouge by the ram and two river gunboats, Webb and Music, and calling for assistance.

At daylight, the *Hartford* was under weigh for the place with orders for the other vessels to follow as fast as ready.

I arrived here to-day, at 12 o'clock M., in company with the *Brooklyn*, *Westfield*, *Clifton*, *Jackson* and *Sciota*.

I had sent the *Cayuga* up before, agreeably to a request from Gen. Butler, in consequence of the guerrillas firing into some of his transports.

Coming ashore, I was informed by Commander W. D. Porter that yesterday morning, at 1 o'clock, the enemy's forces, under Gen. Breckinridge, attacked Gen. Williams and drove in his pickets, &c. Gen. Williams having had ample warning, all was prepared for him.

The fight was continued with great energy on both sides until 10 A. M., by which time the enemy had been driven back two or three miles, but, unfortunately, the gallant Gen. Williams, while cheering on his men, received a rifle-ball through the heart.

Gen. Williams had informed Lieut.-Commanding Ransom, the evening before, of his plans, and requested him not to fire a gun until he notified him; and when he did so, our gunboats, the *Essex* and *Kineo*, opened with fine effect, throwing their shells directly in the midst of the enemy, producing great dismay and confusion among them.

Lieut. Ransom had an officer on the State-house which overlooked the adjacent country, and could direct the fire of every shell.

As soon as the enemy was repulsed, Commander Porter with the gunboats went up stream after the ram *Arkansas*, which was lying about five miles above, apparently afraid to take her share in the conflict.

According to the preconcerted plan, as he came within gun-shot, he opened on her, and probably soon disabled some of her machinery or steering apparatus, for she became unmanageable, continuing, however, to fire her guns at the *Essex*.

Commander Porter says he took advantage of her presenting a weak point toward him, and loaded with incendiary shells. After his first discharge with this projectile, a puff of fire came out of her side, and from that moment it was discovered that she was on fire, which he continued his exertions to prevent from being extinguished.

They backed her ashore and made a fast, which soon burnt, and she swung off into the river, where she continued to burn until she blew up with a tremendous explosion, thus ending the career of the last iron-clad ram of the Mississippi.

There were many persons on the banks of the river witnessing the fight, in which they anticipated a triumph for Secesh, but on the return of the *Essex* not a soul was to be seen.

I will leave a sufficient force of gunboats here to support the army, and will return to-morrow to New-Orleans, and depart immediately for Ship Island with a light heart that I have left no harbor, to hamper the commerce of the Mississippi in any channel.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
D. G. FARRAGUT, Flag-Officer,
Commanding W. G. Blockading Squadron.

To Hon. GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of Navy, Washington.

Commander W. D. Porter's dispatch to Admiral Farragut, is thus given:

"SIR: This morning at 8 I steamed up the river, and at 10 A. M. attacked the rebel ram *Arkansas* and blew her up. There is not a fragment of her left."

Lieuts. Ransom and Roe, and also Commander W. D. Porter, each give a circumstantial account of the affair.

Lieut. Roe says that the enemy are still hovering in the rear of this place, (Baton Rouge,) and that information is received that in, [illegible] already in the vicinity, 4,000 more are approaching from Hammond, and troops from Vicksburgh. "I keep in constant communication with the Commander-in-Chief of the troops here, ready to open fire when and where he may desire."

Commander Porter says, the *Arkansas* had a crew of 180 men, and mounted ten guns, six 8-inch and four 50-pound rifles. The gunboat *Essex*, commanded by him, mounts seven guns, and had only 40 men on duty at the time of our going into action.

THE LAST OF THE ARKANSAS.

The following rebel account of the *Arkansas* is submitted to the Secretary of the Navy by Admiral Farragut:

FLAG-SHIP HARTFORD, NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 10.

SIR: Since forwarding the reports of Lieuts. Fairfax, Ransom and Roe, we have picked up a number of prisoners from the late *Arkansas*, all of whom I have questioned very closely. They agree very well respecting her exit from the Yazoo and her passing the fleet, and they also agree as to the number of killed and wounded on each of these occasions, making in all eighteen killed and a large number of wounded.

At Vicksburgh they plated the deck with iron, and fortified her with cotton inside. She then came down in command of Lieut. H. K. Stevens, Lieut. Brown having been taken sick at Vicksburgh, with the intention of making a combined attack with Gen. Breckinridge upon Baton Rouge, but her port engine broke down. They repaired it in the course of the day, and went out to meet the *Essex*. The next morning when they saw her coming up, the starboard engine gave way, and they ran her ashore, she being perfectly unmanageable. They say that when our gunboats were seen coming up, and the *Essex* commenced firing, the Captain set the ship on fire, and told the crew to run ashore.

They also state that the gunboats Webb and Music [illegible]

... sent for to tow her up the river, but that they had not arrived, and neither of them had been seen.

THE DESTRUCTION OF DONALDSONVILLE.

Admiral FARRAGUT, under date of the 10th August, thus addresses the Secretary of the Navy:

SIR: I regret to inform the Department that at the town of Donaldsonville they have pursued a uniform practice of firing upon our steamers passing up and down the river. I sent a message to the inhabitants that if they did not discontinue this practice I would destroy their town. The last time I passed up to Baton Rouge to the support of the army, I anchored [illegible] ... they ran away. [illegible] they fired again upon the St. Charles. [illegible] their women and children out of town, as I certainly intended to destroy it on my way down the river, and I fulfilled my promise [illegible].

I burnt down the hotels and wharf buildings; also the dwelling-house and other buildings of a Mr. [illegible], who is said to be a Captain of guerrillas. [illegible]

[illegible] and supplied ourselves with cattle and sheep from his place.

Commander WAINWRIGHT died on the 10th inst., after [illegible].

THE OFFICIAL REPORT OF COMMANDER PORTER.

UNITED STATES GUNBOAT ESSEX, OFF BATON ROUGE, La., Aug. 6, 1862.

Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy:

SIR: On the evening of the 4th inst. I was informed by Gen. WILLIAMS, commanding the United States forces at this post, that the enemy, in considerable strength, was moving on this place.

The Confederate ram Arkansas, with two gunboats from the Red River—the Webb and Music—were also in the vicinity of the city to support the attack of the [illegible].

I made such a disposition of the naval force under my command as I thought would give the most aid to our small force on shore.

On the morning of the 5th inst., at 2 o'clock, the enemy made the attack on our land forces, and drove in the left wing of our army, killing Gen. WILLIAMS. Our men retreating, I opened fire from the Essex with shot and shell over them on the advancing enemy, and turned them back with considerable loss. It was evidently the intention of the enemy to make a simultaneous attack by land and water, but the fire of the Essex, driving the rebels back, evidently disconcerted their plans.

Though not making her appearance, I had information of the vicinity of the ram Arkansas, about four miles above, [illegible] on the river, and this morning I determined to steam up the river, attack her, and if possible, prevent her rendering further assistance to the land force [illegible]. I came in sight of her [illegible]. After an action of about twenty minutes I succeeded in setting her on fire, and at meridian she blew up with a tremendous explosion.

The Arkansas had a crew of one hundred and eighty men, and mounted ten guns [illegible]; the Essex mounts only seven guns, and had only forty men on duty at the time of the engagement. My First Master, Mr. R. K. Riley, was in the sick hospital, and his place was supplied by [illegible], who conducted himself to my entire satisfaction.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. D. PORTER,
Commanding Division of Flotilla in Western Waters.

OUR NEW-ORLEANS CORRESPONDENCE.

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS OF THE FIGHT—THE DESTRUCTION OF THE ARKANSAS—BOMBARDMENT OF DONALDSONVILLE.

UNITED STATES GUNBOAT CAYUGA, NEW-ORLEANS, Sunday, Aug. 10, 1862.

The attack upon Baton Rouge had been anticipated for a day or two, by reports from outside. It had been known for some weeks that a body of Confederate troops were not many miles away, supposed to be under command of Gen. LOVELL. I mentioned [illegible] in my last letter; also that we had had two alarms from the pickets, causing a turn out of the soldiers, and that preparations had been made on the gunboats to defend the town.

The attack was made a little before daylight, on Tuesday, the 5th inst., and it was not till 10 o'clock in the forenoon that the enemy were decisively repulsed and driven beyond our lines, which now extend no further out than before, but include the entire battle-ground. The fight extended over a surface about a mile square, reaching through the whole [illegible] the city, and over the [illegible] cemetery. The cemetery, in which I am told the ashes of "Old [illegible]" have lain in peace for a dozen years, was nearly in the centre of the battle-field. The cemetery is but little more than a mile and a half from the river.

The Fourth Wisconsin and Ninth Connecticut [illegible], comprising the left wing, covering the arsenal grounds, hospital barracks, and reaching through the upper part of the town, were not engaged. The five other regiments and four of the five batteries had severe fighting to do. [illegible] Massachusetts Battery was on the front, and did good execution. [illegible] The most terrific part of the [illegible] fell upon the Twenty-first Indiana Regiment, who [illegible] the centre, and maintained it heroically. They lost [illegible] of whom were killed or severely wounded. The other regiments engaged [illegible] Sixth Michigan, Fourteenth Maine, Thirtieth Massachusetts and Seventh Vermont. None of them had full ranks. After the battle was over it was ascertained, to the astonishment of every one, that the whole number of our soldiers in the fight had been less than 2,500. Our loss in killed and wounded was something over 250. The rebel force [illegible] Brigade, (Fourth and Thirtieth regiments,) under Gen. ALLEN, [illegible] Louisiana Battalion, the Mississippi Brigade, Fifth Kentucky Regiment, and other divisions unknown. It is disputed whether Gen. LOVELL was among them. It is certain that neither [illegible] was commander of their forces. Upon the request for permission to bury their dead, and attend to their wounded, which was signed by JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE, as General-in-Chief,

Brig.-Gen. THOMAS WILLIAMS, who had command of our army here, was shot from his horse in the front of the battle, while shouting to his soldiers and cheering them on. He was one of the first who fell. The command then devolved upon Col. CAHILL, of the Ninth Connecticut, until Col. HALBERT E. PAINE, of the Fourth Wisconsin, arrived from New-Orleans [illegible] the next day; he is now Military Commander of the post.

Col. CAHILL replied to Gen. BRECKINRIDGE's communication that his request could not be granted; that the burial of the dead and care of the wounded must be left to our men. Soon after, the Surgeon and Aid-de-Camp of Brig.-Gen. CLARK, who had been mortally wounded and taken on our side, came and surrendered themselves as prisoners, that he might have [illegible] care. They reported Gen. HELM, of the rebel [illegible], also severely wounded in the thigh, and thought their loss in killed, wounded and missing was between seven and eight hundred. At any rate there were more than twice as many rebel bodies found as there were [illegible] of National soldiers. I could not ascertain how many prisoners were taken, but I saw 110 [illegible] to New-Orleans, and more [illegible] to follow them. At the time our gunboat left [illegible] of the engagement had been made [illegible].

The day after the battle I rode over the entire ground, with a mounted guard sent by Col. PAINE. It is not then known how far the enemy had retreated. It is now believed they are but a few miles back. The wounded on both sides had been removed, and all our dead buried; the work of burying the rebels had just commenced. One incident of the battle was that the camp of the Twenty-first Indiana [illegible] possession of by a Mississippi Regiment, who sat down to finish the breakfast from which the Indiana boys had been hastily called; but a terrent of grape and canister from one of the batteries quickly [illegible] ... and were [illegible]; the [illegible] shells [illegible] burst [illegible] ground [illegible].

Thursday morning, the second day after the battle, the flag-ship Hartford, sloop-of-war Brooklyn and gunboats Cayuga, Pinola, Clifton and Westfield arrived in front of Baton Rouge. The armed boats in the river, on the day of the fight, were: the Essex, flag-boat of Capt. PORTER, belonging to the river fleet of Commodore DAVIS; the ram Sumter, of the same fleet, and the gunboats Kineo, Katahdin and Cayuga, of Commodore FARRAGUT's fleet. The ram Arkansas came down to cooperate with the rebel troops. It made no attempt to sink any vessel at Baton Rouge; it only came down within cannon shot of our boats, fired a few shots, and went up again [illegible] around a point, where it remained till the next morning. The Essex and Cayuga then steamed up to engage it, [illegible] until the ram should come down. After some manoeuvring on the part of the ram, [illegible] from the Essex, it was run ashore and fired. We moved near to the Essex, when Lieut. FAIRFAX asked Capt. PORTER how the ram got afire; he answered "I threw an eight-inch incendiary shell into it—one of my own make." This was received as a joke on our vessel. It is known that the engines were out of repair and very uncertain in their movements; [illegible] while the battle around the town was going on, [illegible] our gunboats were assisting our army. A shell may have exploded in the ram, disabling it still more, and hastening Capt. BROWN in deciding its fate. At ten minutes past twelve, the flames reached the magazine; [illegible] saw a sheet of solid fire, with a thousand fragments flying from their centre—then the terrific report, like the crack of doom—then there was a great, dense white cloud, [illegible] around the edge with inky black [illegible] all was over. We were one mile and a half distant.

On Wednesday night, the 6th, the old line packet steamer Whiteman, was sent away for New-Orleans with about 120 of our wounded, and a few prisoners. Among the latter was a rebel Lieutenant, who, it is said, so plied the captain and pilot, not very staunch Union men probably, with liquor, that they cared nothing for the safety of the boat. The Whiteman when it met the fleet, tried hard to come into collision with the Brooklyn and Pinola, and succeeded in striking the Oneida with such violence as to sink in a few minutes, carrying 50 of our helpless wounded men to the bottom of the river. A lady who had come to nurse them was also drowned. The body of Gen. WILLIAMS was on board, but was subsequently recovered.

When the fleet passed Donaldsonville, on their way to Baton Rouge, they were fired into by a guerrilla band. Commodore FARRAGUT sent a gunboat down from Baton Rouge on Thursday, the 7th, advising them of his intention to destroy the town, that they might remove their women and children.

Yesterday morning the Hartford, (flagship, with Commodore FARRAGUT,) Brooklyn and Cayuga left their anchorage in front of Baton Rouge, and came down to New-Orleans. On our way we stopped three hours in front of Donaldsonville, and shelled and burned the town, making sure destruction of all public and principal buildings. Boats went ashore from the Hartford and Cayuga; not over fifty people were [illegible] in the town. Donaldsonville was Capital of the State until 1847. Its population was about 1,500.

Capt. WAINWRIGHT, Commander of the flagship Hartford, is dangerously ill.

Brig.-Gen. CLARK has had his leg amputated, and has been removed to the house of a personal sympathizer and friend. From his advanced age, the character of the wound and the heat of the weather, his case is pronounced hopeless.

A large number of our wounded in the hospitals here were wounded in the legs, showing that the rebels fired low.

NYM.

NEWSPAPER ITEMS.

BRECKINRIDGE'S PROMISE AND PERFORMANCE.

From the Delta, Aug. 7.

The repulse of Gen. BRECKINRIDGE is one of the most signal victories yet achieved by the Union arms. The rebel chief came with sixteen regiments of infantry, a body of cavalry, and ten pieces of field artillery. Before he set out on the fatal march, he assured his soldiers that they would breakfast in the capital of the State. The feast they found in readiness was something they did not anticipate.

The conflict was fierce. From 4 o'clock in the morning until 10 o'clock the fight raged furiously. Three of their regiments attacked the Twenty-first Indiana, and for a moment produced dismay; but the gallant WILLIAMS rode up, crying, "Now, my men, charge again, and the day is ours." The braves responded, recaptured their last gun; but WILLIAMS was dead. It was a costly victory. Yet the hero whom we mourn would not count it so.

Gen. BRECKINRIDGE commenced retreating at 10 o'clock, and at noon his men were ten miles from the scene of defeat.

HONORABLE MENTION.

From the Delta.

Col. THOMAS W. CAHILL, the gallant commander of the Ninth Connecticut (Irish) Volunteers, is entitled to high praise for coolness and discretion at the battle of Baton Rouge. Col. CAHILL is of Irish parentage, and a connection, we believe, of the Rt. Rev. Bishop CAHILL, who, it will be recollected, was in this country a few years ago. We have a good account, too, of the conduct of Lieut. HENRY H. ELLIOTT, Gen. WILLIAMS' acting Adjutant-General. Let him be promoted. There is nothing so much inspires the soldier as the belief that his services are appreciated.

The Seventh Vermont Regiment, which had just returned from severe service near Vicksburgh, participated in the battle at Baton Rouge. It is sufficient evidence that they were at their post, discharging faithfully the trust reposed in them, that their gallant Colonel, GEORGE ROBERTS, fell mortally wounded in the thickest of the fight. He was a good officer, a true patriot, and an honorable, high-minded man. He first went into the service as a Lieutenant in Company A, of the First Regiment three months' men, Vermont Volunteers. When the Seventh Regiment was called for he was tendered the Colonelcy, and in every particular has proved the selection a good one, and though dying in a glorious cause, his loss will be severely felt, both by his regiment and his many friends in his native State, where he was so well and favorably known. His remains were brought to this city on Friday, whence they will be sent home, there to sleep the honored sleep of those who die fighting for the maintenance of government and law, [illegible].

THE PRISONERS.

From the Delta, Aug. 9.

Gen. CHARLES CLARK and one of his Aids-de-Camp were brought to the city yesterday as prisoners of war. They were taken at Baton Rouge in the battle of the 5th inst. Gen. CLARK is a planter in Bolivar County, Miss., a distinguished lawyer, and served as a volunteer in the war with Mexico. He is severely wounded in the thigh, and we understand is attended by Dr. WARREN STONE.

From the Picayune.

The Col. "ALLEN" mentioned in the report from Baton Rouge as having been taken prisoner "mortally wounded," is not W. H. ALLEN, as stated, but Col. HENRY WATKINS ALLEN, of the Fourth Regiment of Louisiana Volunteers. Col. ALLEN was a sugar planter of the parish of West Baton Rouge, a native of Virginia, who has lived in this State many years. He represented West Baton Rouge as long as he pleased in the State Legislature, and was a gentleman of genial qualities, agreeable manners and literary tastes. He visited Europe a few years ago, and on his return wrote a very pleasant little volume of his reminiscences of travel. His age was about forty-three or four. He was, we believe, a widower, of handsome estate, but without children.

From the Delta, Aug. 8.

Three Confederate prisoners, captured at Baton Rouge, were brought to this city yesterday. Among them is Capt. [illegible], who formerly kept a periodical store under Odd Fellows' Hall.

Six wounded Confederate prisoners arrived yesterday from Baton Rouge.

THE WOUNDED.

From the Delta, Aug. 9.

About forty wounded Federal soldiers, brought down from Baton Rouge yesterday, by the gunboat No. 6, were taken to St. James Hospital. Most of them did not appear to be seriously hurt. There were several Confederate wounded and prisoners by this boat, who were received in the same institution as the others. What disposition was made of the prisoners, we have not been advised.

Capt. [illegible], of the Thirtieth Massachusetts Regiment, was killed in the early part of the battle of Baton Rouge, on the 5th inst.

Lieut. HOWE, of the same regiment, who was supposed to have been killed, is still alive, but wounded in the thigh. The wound is not considered dangerous.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

THE BANKS OF NEW-ORLEANS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Aug. 8, 1862.

I have gathered from a well-informed source the following interesting facts regarding the operations of the New-Orleans Banks:

The Citizens' Bank operates with a paid-up capital of one and a half millions. It has also what is called a reserve fund of a like amount—or, in other words, [illegible] call upon its stockholders to double the amount of their capital invested. [illegible] against which it has in its vaults [illegible] in specie. [illegible] against which it holds paper, maturing within ninety days, about two millions. It also holds $680,000 in exchange, which, with the State loan—$782,600—makes in all, assets considered as cash, $7,865,174, against its cash movement liabilities, $4,746,519. The affairs of this bank, therefore, appear in a very favorable light. In fact, it is difficult to conceive how it could be in a more solvent condition.

I do not know exactly what proportion of coin the banks should have in vault against their circulation, but it appears the Canal Bank, having sent away $500,000, has only $12,480 left, against a circulation of [illegible]. This bank must therefore be largely out of line. It holds, to be sure, a large amount of foreign exchange, [illegible] and State loan ($75,000,) which, with its paper maturing within ninety days, ($373,391,) would meet double the amount of its cash liabilities. But we must recollect that these resources are not immediately available.

The Bank of Louisiana is in a worse position than the Canal Bank, as this institution, having sent away $2,047,408, has in its vaults only $27,073, against a circulation of more than one and a half millions.

The affairs of the State Bank appear to be satisfactory, as also those of the Bank of New-Orleans—this latter being one of what is called the free banks, works under different regulations from those which govern the banks previously named. The Crescent City Bank, also a free bank, figures in the statement without any specie in vault at all, and with a circulation of $234,000.

The other banks are all free banks, and their operations of a more or less restricted nature. I do not believe there is any doubt of their solvency, but their great trouble must be to get along without the large amounts of specie that has been sent out of their vaults, until they can realize from the other securities they hold.

OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS.

A COMMISSION OF RELIEF.

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 7, 1862.

SPECIAL ORDER, No. 245.—A Commission of Relief, to take charge of the distributions of the provisions for the poor, consisting of five members, one from each District, and a President is hereby appointed.

The Committee will have entire management of the business of gratuitous distribution of food.

They will make requisitions upon the Chief Commissary for provisions, and establish the stores of distribution, as many in each District as economy and efficiency may show need.

They will receive and decide upon all applications for relief, making careful inquiry in all cases into the character and circumstances of the applicants, so managing as to encourage loyalty to the Union, but to relieve the deserving women and children, although not loyal.

They will make requisitions upon the Financial Clerk for the sums necessary to pay expenses and labor of distribution.

They will keep separate accounts of food distributed:

First—Families of Federal recruits.
Second—Widows and friendless destitute.
Third—Families of Confederate soldiers.

They will carefully keep in a systematic manner all the books and records necessary to show, in a clear and concise manner all their transactions, ready and subject at all times to the inspection of the Government officers who may be appointed or detailed to examine or supervise them.

They will report to the Commanding-General, weekly, the number of families supplied, and the quantity of provisions distributed.

They will suspend and abolish the so-called Free Market, as soon as they are ready to make distribution.

Messrs. B. F. FLANDERS, President, T. B. Thorpe, [illegible] Heath, C. Whitmore and J. R. Hubbard are appointed as such Commissioners.

By order of Major-Gen. BUTLER.
R. S. DAVIS, Captain and A. A. A. G.

EMPLOYMENT FOR THE NEEDY.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 6, 1862.

SPECIAL ORDER No. 239.—The City Surveyor and Street Commissioners are authorized to employ not less than one thousand men (including those now employed) to work on the streets, wharves and canals. In the selection of these laborers married men will have the preference.

These men to be paid out of the employment and relief fund raised by General Order No. 55.

While this force was paid by taxation of the property of the city, the Commanding General felt authorized to employ it only in the most economical manner, but it now being employed at the expense of their rebellious neighbors, the Commanding General proposes that they shall be paid the same sum that was paid them by the same party for work on the fortifications, to wit: $1 50 for each day's labor.

The ration heretofore, a gift to these laborers by the United States, will now be discontinued.

This order to take effect from and after the first Monday in August, 1862.

By order of Maj.-Gen. BUTLER, Commanding.
R. S. DAVIS, Captain and A. A. A. G.

THE BANKS AGAIN.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 4, 1862.

GENERAL ORDER No. 54.—Each Bank or Banking Company in New-Orleans will make, under oath of the Cashier, a statement of the condition of the Bank, in the form heretofore made to the Board of Currency, up to the 2d day of August, 1862, and stating specifically what their cash consists of, and where it is.

By command of Maj.-Gen. BUTLER.
R. S. DAVIS, Captain and A. A. A. G.

SERVED THEM RIGHT.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 7, 1862.

SPECIAL ORDER No. 247.—J. C. [illegible], D. C. CARROLL and A. D. KELLY, having been absent from the city at the time of drawing up the original card "Advising Planters not to send Produce to New-Orleans," but on their return having deemed it advisable to issue a card placing themselves in the same position, are hereby taxed in the sum of $500 each in accordance with General Order No. 55.

By order of Major-Gen. BUTLER.
R. S. DAVIS, Captain and A. A. A. G.

TAKING THE OATH OF ALLEGIANCE.

PROVOST MARSHAL'S OFFICE, NEW-ORLEANS, La., Aug. 6, 1862.

Maj.-Gen. Butler:

In obedience to your "Special Orders," I herewith transmit a statement of the number of men subscribed to the "Alien Oath," and the Oath of Allegiance to the United States.

JONAS H. FRENCH,
Provost Marshal of New-Orleans.

	Citizens.	Aliens.
Provost Court	3,695	123
Mayor's Office	175	47
Provost-Marshal's Office, N. Orleans	5,103	2,067
Provost-Marshal's Office, Algiers	203	135
First District Police Station	327	—
Second District Police Station	275	40
Third District Police Station	670	54
Fourth District Police Station	185	10
Total	11,722	2,409
	2,409	
Aggregate	14,1[illegible]	

Parole-oath to officers and soldiers of the Confederate States service:

Privates	[illegible]
Commissioned Officers	211

THE ASSESSMENT.

The *Delta* publishes the following list of those who have paid the assessment which Gen. BUTLER laid for the benefit of the poor:

Geo. Zeckendrath	[illegible]	John M. Demarest	[illegible]
Joseph Field	[illegible]	Bell & Beuligny	250 00
B. A. Dwyer & Co	[illegible]	Ward & Low	500 00
J. A. Lum & Co	37 50	Kirkpatrick & Co	[illegible]
Hart & Winta[illegible]	1,250 00	West, Renshaw & Cammack	500 00
Southern Bank	2,500 00	S. H. Wood	1,250 00
A. Miltenberger	500 00	Mrs. S. H. Wood	500 00
[illegible], Whiting & Co	[illegible]	J. B. Slawson	2,500 00
Lewis & Oglesby	100 00	D. C. Young	37 50
Battle, Noble & Co	500 00	Henderson & Gaines	250 00
W. O. Denegre	[illegible]	J. W. Champlin & Co	250 00
A. D. Kelly	500 00	J. [illegible]	125 00
Mrs. B. D. McMahon	12 50	J. J. Aitkins	62 50
Thomas O'Donnell	12 50	McGee, Haughton & George	125 00
W. A. Johnson & Co	250 00	A. Levy & Co	250 00
Phelps & Jones	100 00	Warren & Crawford	100 00
T. H. & G. M. Allen & Co	500 00	John Watt & Co	500 00
Robert Geddes	[illegible]	Moses Greenwood	100 00
J. C. McLelland	[illegible]	Howell, Gayle & Co	250 00

Under the caption "Tribulation in Carondelet-street—Excitement Among the Cotton Factors," the *Delta* thus speaks of the gentlemen whom Gen. BUTLER's order drew out to condole with one another:

"It is refreshing to contemplate the sorrowful visages of this funeral crowd. Some of them had been taxed hundreds and some to the tune of thousands, but all alike bore the solemn aspects of unresisting [illegible] led silently to slaughter. They had made their money easy, to be sure, but parting with it was like pulling teeth. Some of these men are worth a million or so; a few, perhaps, as much as ten millions, in real estate, stocks, bonds and expectations; and others again are known as poor men, tolerably well to do, and worth only from three to five hundred thousand dollars apiece. For these latter to be taxed as high as a hundred dollars, out of the little savings which they had laid up, by means of two and a half per cent. for advancing on cotton crops, and two and a half per cent commissions, [illegible] No wonder that they growled. [illegible] up from the little cavernous offices and rolled along [illegible] of the great mart of Carondelet [illegible] to which we refer.

"But, gentlemen, lamentations won't do. The poor must be employed [illegible] dressed in fine linen and riding in lordly carriages, that gaunt hunger stalks in [illegible] busy streets and poverty [illegible] for the want of the privilege to work! [illegible] out, then, the needful, you favored ones of the higher walks of trade, and let the poor have work. This slight phlebotomizing of your plethoric purses will feed thousands of the deserving, and you be none the worse. By Monday, the 11th inst., the time limited by the order, we hope to see you all come up to the terms prescribed; and for our part, we shall be happy to give [illegible]."

GEN. PHELPS VS. GEN. BUTLER.

The following is a continuation of the correspondence between Gens. PHELPS and BUTLER:

GEN. PHELPS TO GEN. BUTLER.

CAMP PARAPET, La., Aug. 2, 1862.

Major-Gen. B. F. Butler, Commanding the Department of the Gulf:

SIR: Two communications from you of this date have this moment been received. One of them refers to the raising of volunteers or militia forces, stating that I "must desist from the formation of any negro military organizations," and the other declaring, in a spirit contrary to all usages of military service, and to all the rights and liberties of a citizen of a free Government, that my resignation will not be accepted by you; that a leave of absence until the acceptance by the President will not be granted me, and that I must see to it that your orders—which I could not obey without becoming a slave myself—are "faithfully and diligently executed."

It matters of little consequence [illegible] what kind of Slavery I am to be subjected, whether to African Slavery or to that which you thus so offensively propose for me, giving me an order which is repugnant to my convictions of right, as well as of the higher [illegible] of public necessity in the case, and insisting upon my executing it faithfully and diligently, allowing me no room to escape with my convictions or my principles, at any sacrifice that I may make. I cannot submit to either kind of Slavery, and cannot, therefore, for a double reason, comply with your order of the 31st of July, in complying with which I should submit to both kinds—both to African Slavery and to that to which you resort in its defence.

[illegible] I appeal to your sense of justice to reconsider your decision, and make the most of the cause out of the sacrifice which I offer, by granting the quiet, proper, and customary action upon my resignation.

By refusing my request you would subject me to great inconvenience, without, as far as I can see, any advantage either to yourself or to the service. With the view of securing myself a tardy justice in the case, being remote from the Capital, where the transmission of the mails is remarkably irregular and uncertain, and in order to give you every assurance that my resignation is tendered in strict compliance with paragraph twenty-nine of the regulations to be "unconditional and immediate," I herewith inclose a copy for the Adjutant-General of the army, which I desire may be forwarded to him, to be laid before the President, for as early action in the case as His Excellency may be pleased to accord; and, as my position, sufficiently unpleasant already, promises to become much more so still by the course of action which I am sorry to find that you deem it proper to pursue, I earnestly request His Excellency, by a speedy acceptance of my commission, to liberate me from that sense of suffocation—from that darkling sense of bondage and enthrallment which, it appears to me, like the snake around the muscles and sinews of Laocoon, is strangling and deadening the energies of the Government and country, when a decisive act might cut the evils and liberate us from the baleful and benumbing influence forever. In conclusion of this communication, [illegible] in this Department, I deem it my duty to state, lest it might not otherwise come to your notice, that several parties of the free colored men of New-Orleans have recently come to consult me on the propriety of raising one or two regiments of volunteers from their class of the population, for the defence of the Government and good order, and that I have recommended them to propose the measure to you, having no power to act upon it myself.

I am, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. W. PHELPS, Brig.-Gen.

MONDAY, Aug. 4.

P.S.—The negroes increase rapidly. There are doubtless 600 able-bodied men in camp. These, added to those who are suffering uselessly in the prisons and jails of New-Orleans and vicinity, and feeding from the general stock of provisions, would make a good regiment of 1,000 men, who might contribute as much to the preservation of law and good order as a regiment of Caucasians, and probably much more. Now a mere burden, they might become a beneficent element of governmental power.

J. W. P.

GEN. PHELPS TO ADJ.-GEN. THOMAS.

Gen. Lorenzo Thomas, Adjutant-General, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: Finding it impossible to serve in this Department without doing violence to my convictions of right and public necessity, I respectfully tender you the resignation of my commission as an officer of the army of the United States, and request an early acknowledgment of its acceptance as conveniently possible. I have the honor to be, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. W. PHELPS, Brigadier-General.

GEN. BUTLER TO GEN. PHELPS.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 2, 1862.

GENERAL: Your communication of to-day has been received. I had forwarded your resignation on the day it was received to the President of the United States, so that there will be no occasion of forwarding a duplicate. General, not at liberty to accept your resignation, I cannot, consistently with my duty and the orders of the War Department, grant you a leave of absence till it is accepted by the President, for want of officers to supply your place. I see nothing unusual, nor do I intend anything so, in the refusal to accept the resignation of an officer whose place cannot be at the present moment supplied. I pray you to understand that there was nothing intended to be offensive to you either in the matter or manner of my communication in directing you to cease military organization of the negroes. I do but carry out the law of Congress, as I understand it, and in doing which I have no choice. I can see neither African nor other Slavery in the commander of the post clearing from the front of this line, by means of able-bodied men under his control, the trees and underbrush which would afford cover and shelter to his enemies in case of attack, especially when the very measure, as a precautionary one, was advised by yourself; and while, in deference to your age and experience as a soldier, and the appreciation I have of your many good qualities of heart, I have withdrawn, and do withdraw anything you may find offensive in my communication, still, I must request a categorical answer to this question: will you or will you not employ a proper proportion of the negroes in cutting down the trees which afford cover to the enemy in front and right of your line? I pray you to observe that if there is anything wrong in this order, that wrong is mine, for you have sufficiently protested against it. You are not responsible for it more than the hand that executes it. It can neither offend your political nor moral sense. With sentiments of the utmost kindness and respect, I am your obedient servant.

BENJ. F. BUTLER.

To Brig.-Gen. PHELPS.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS IN NEW-ORLEANS.

CONDITION OF THE BANKS.

NATIONAL ADVOCATE OFFICE, No. 70 CAMP-STREET, Thursday Evening, Aug. 7, 1862.

There was nothing of an important nature turned up to-day in the general money market. According to the returns of the Banks of this city, made to the Commanding General, up to Saturday, the 2d inst., we find them to be in the following position:

IMMEDIATE OR DEMAND LIABILITIES.

Circulation		$9,542,4[illegible]
Due to Depositors		[illegible]
Due Distant Banks		607,858
Other Cash Liabilities		506,305

RESOURCES.

Coin in Vault		$4,847,644
Ninety-day Paper		7,336,525
Exchange, Domestic	661,453	
Exchange, Foreign	1,787,668	—2,449,121

COIN SENT AWAY.

Bank of Louisiana	$2,047,408
Louisiana State Bank	632,720
Mechanics' and Traders' Bank	250,000
Merchants' Bank	[illegible]
Crescent City Bank	[illegible]
Canal Bank	500,000
Total	$4,350,157

If (mind, we desire our readers to understand,) the banks had all their coin in vault, they would be in the position recognized by law. The Citizens' Bank is within line, and largely over-represented in coin in vault. The State Bank's immediate cash liabilities, according to our Banking statutes, stand thus:

Due Depositors	[illegible]
Circulation	[illegible]
Due Distant Banks	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]

To meet which the following resources are at hand:

Coin in vault	[illegible]
Ninety-day paper	[illegible]
Exchange	71,122
Total	[illegible]

According to law the State Bank is required to have on hand $1,778,000 in coin—which is in vault—and 90-day paper to the amount of $3,556,000. There are other assets called cash, or received as cash, amounting to $1,298,760, so that the old State Bank is in a good working position. The old Ajax has worked itself, we sincerely regret to say, into something of a snarl. It is the current belief that with indulgence it will work clear of the breakers—all that is required is time. The Citizens' Bank will be found to be right side up. We find its movement as follows:

Circulation	[illegible]
Deposits	[illegible]
Due distant Banks	[illegible]
Other Cash Liabilities	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]
Required amount of coin	[illegible]
Required amount of paper	[illegible]
Total	$4,747,[illegible]

These [illegible] as follows:

Specie	[illegible]	
Ninety days [illegible]	[illegible]	
Exchange	[illegible]	—[illegible]
Over		[illegible]

In addition [illegible] assets amounting to [illegible]. Long paper to the amount of [illegible].

The Canal Bank sent away $500,000 in coin. Its Foreign Exchange, now in London, will cover all its liabilities, and, at the present rates of Sterling bills, will leave a good balance over. In the aggregate, the banks are all strong, and if they can aid each other through the crisis now passing, so much the better for the community. It is manifest that their circulation has not increased to any great amount.

Circulation on 19th April last	[illegible]
Circulation on 2d of August	[illegible]
Increase	[illegible]
The deposits on the 19th April last, by the last return made to the State authorities, were	[illegible]
Amount to the 2d of August	[illegible]
Decrease	[illegible]

Our banks will owe nothing to depositors in four or five months more, if the reduction continues at this rate.

There was nothing done in Exchange to-day, other than some small sales of Sterling at 150; we quote from 145@150. Francs [illegible]. No change in Northern Sight, [illegible] prem. Time bills, no demand.

The *True Delta*, under date of Aug. 7, says:

The aggregate returns of the banks of this city for the week ending the 2d inst. compare as follows with those for the corresponding week of last year:

			Variation.
Short Loans	[illegible]	[illegible]	Dec. [illegible]
Specie	[illegible]	[illegible]	Dec. [illegible]
Circulation	[illegible]	[illegible]	Inc. [illegible]
Deposits	[illegible]	[illegible]	Dec. [illegible]
Exchange	[illegible]	[illegible]	Dec. [illegible]
Dist. balance	607,855	792,200	Dec. 184,345
Long Loans	[illegible]	[illegible]	Dec. [illegible]

Those figures disclose a decrease in every item except circulation, which shows an increase of some three millions of dollars in the operations of the past year. The falling off in long and short loans is [illegible], and the withdrawal of deposits, which includes the movement in distant balances, amounts to [illegible]. The exchange total comprises $1,840,[illegible] foreign and [illegible] domestic, and the specie returns embrace $4,350,157, which was sent out of the State on the approach of the Federal fleet to the city in April last, and which has not been since brought back.

CENTRAL KENTUCKY AND TENNESSEE.

Rumored Rebel Movements in the Southwest—Guerrillaism a Failure—The True Test of Kentucky's Unionism—She Furnishes More than Her Quota of Troops—Her Terrible Earnestness—The Rebel Bridge-Fiends, &c.

From Our Special Correspondent.

BOWLING GREEN, Ky., Thursday, Aug. 14, 1862.

There has been, during the past few days, no communication between this point and Gen. BUELL's advance; we are consequently without full information of military operations in the Southwest. BUELL, at last accounts, had advanced up the Sequatchie Valley, and occupied a position on the north bank of Battle Creek, a little stream that runs through Jasper County, Tennessee, and empties into the Sequatchie River, just above its confluence with the Tennessee River. The rebel General BRAXTON BRAGG was reported being on the opposite bank of Battle Creek, with 30,000 men, and a general engagement was regarded as impending. The position of BUELL is but twenty miles northwest of Chattanooga. There is, no doubt, a large rebel force in his front; but the report of BRAGG threatening him in such close proximity, with 30,000 men, should be received with many degrees of allowance. Officers and soldiers from BUELL's army report the health of the troops as being most excellent; better, indeed, than at any time previous. The locality of his headquarters is healthful, and well adapted to military strategy, but by no means abundantly supplied with forage and articles of army subsistence—now much needed by the troops in the Southwest.

The recent expedition of the guerrilla MORGAN into Tennessee was designed to accomplish two objects. He thought by making a bold dash into that State and Kentucky at this time, when the people are excited upon the subject of drafting, he could induce that class of persons possessed of Southern proclivities, but who have preferred to stand aloof, taking no part in the war, to flock to his standard. Fearing a draft into the ranks of the National army, he supposed that they would gladly avail themselves of his appearance to show their preference for "Southern rights," by enlisting under his piratic flag. Never was man more mistaken. The raids of MORGAN and his guerrilla bands into Kentucky have, though attended with some local mischief, resulted in much general good. They have aroused the people of every section from their apathy to a sense of their danger, and convinced them of the dastardly nature of the foes that threaten them. On every hill and in every valley of the State the drum-beat is sounding, and men are voluntarily marshaling under the colors of the Union, eager for the fray. Already Kentucky has volunteered more than her quota of the first call for 300,000 troops, and she will, it is thought, furnish her quota of the second call without a resort to drafting. The State has resolved to rid herself of her enemies, and to show on the battle-field the terrible earnestness of her resolution. In thinking, then, to swell their ranks from those disaffected on account of the proposed draft, MORGAN and his friends were mistaken. MORGAN's other object, and the more serious of the two, was the possession or destruction of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, thus cutting off our soldiers in the South from communication with their supply depots. At this season of the year boats cannot run up the Tennessee River higher than Muscle Shoals, near Decatur; nor can they run up the Cumberland to any point whence supplies could be sent to the army.

The present position of Gen. BUELL, as above indicated, is near Stephenson, which is immediately on the Chattanooga Railroad, running from Nashville to Chattanooga. The Louisville and Nashville Railroad, running from Louisville through this place and Gallatin to Nashville, connects with the Chattanooga road at that place. On this road, then, the army of Gen. BUELL relies, as its principal avenue of supplies and transportation. Its possession is a matter of immense importance.

To secure this road, and cut BUELL off from his supplies, MORGAN left Knoxville, East Tennessee, with a mounted force, estimated at two thousand men. He proceeded to Kingston, and thence to Sparta, from which point he went rapidly through the counties of Jackson and Macon, Tennessee, into Sumner, and pounced upon Gallatin, the county seat, just about daylight on the morning of the 12th, taking the place completely by surprise. The soldiers on duty at Gallatin consisted of about three hundred men of Col. BOONE's Twenty-eighth Kentucky regiment, which had been some time stationed at that point. These were all taken prisoners, and paroled on the spot. So complete was the surprise that the entire force, it is stated, was surrounded and forced to surrender without the firing of a gun. Col. BOONE was captured, and is retained as a prisoner. On taking the place, MORGAN immediately possessed himself of the Government stores accumulated there. Large quantities of these were at once destroyed. He next seized a Government freight train, which was on its way to Nashville. By this seizure, nineteen freight cars, five thousand bushels corn and oats, eighty-seven horses, and various other articles of value were captured. The horses were of course appropriated to the use of the men, the provisions and provender, or such of it as could not be appropriated, including the train, were immediately destroyed. While this was going on, MORGAN had seized the telegraph office, and displacing the regular operator, put one of his own operators in his place. He then sent a dispatch to this place, in the name of Col. BOONE, directed to Col. BRUCE, Commandant here, urging BRUCE to send him (BOONE) reinforcements immediately, as an attack was expected upon Gallatin. The operator at this place detected the change of operators at Gallatin, and the asked-for reinforcement was not sent. Thus warned, the down passenger and express train to Nashville was stopped at this place and saved. The up train from Nashville reached a point within six miles of Gallatin, when, being warned of the danger ahead, it backed speedily to the Nashville depot, and was also saved. Finding their efforts to [illegible] the guerrillas threw off all disguise, and sent boastful and taunting dispatches of their exploits in each direction. One dispatch was to the effect that Col. BOONE, their prisoner, was a clever fellow, but not very choice as to the company he kept. Another was to the Mayor of Nashville and Gov. JOHNSON, warning them to leave that city if they would save their heads, &c.

On yesterday, the 13th, a strong National force was sent from Nashville to Gallatin, for the purpose of attacking, and, if possible, capturing MORGAN's men. The guerrilla chief learned his danger, and, as he has always done when danger threatened, made off as speedily as possible. Several of his men were killed and eighteen were taken prisoners by our men from Nashville.

By this raid travel on the Louisville and Nashville Road is for the present suspended, and the people are compelled to do without their mails from below. There is a considerable tunnel six miles this side of Gallatin, through which the road runs. This is through a hill of slate rock. When it was cut heavy trestle timbers were placed horizontally at the top of the tunnel, [illegible] to prevent the rock from falling on the track. This trestle work MORGAN destroyed, and, in consequence, large masses of slate rock have fallen into the tunnel and obstructed the road. [illegible] into the tunnel, where it was consumed, an additional obstruction. These obstructions will have to be removed, and the trestle timbers reconstructed, before the cars will be running. After the obstruction of this tunnel, the only way of travel to Nashville was to take the Memphis and Clarksville Railroad, the terminus of which is at this place, and go to the junction of the [illegible] and Edgefield road, near the Tennessee and Kentucky State line, over which you could be conveyed to the Louisville and Nashville Road, about twelve miles north of Nashville. [illegible] even this roundabout way of travel was left open. On yesterday, however, the down train, heavily filled with passengers and express, was forced to turn back to this place. On reaching the junction of the Edgefield and Kentucky Road it was ascertained that the bridge [illegible] had been at their work. On the night of the 12th, a five-span trestle bridge, on which the cars cross a deep ravine, six miles from the junction, was burned. [illegible] no communication by railroad with Nashville. Great inconvenience is experienced in consequence. The trains from Louisville can go no further than this place. There is a large number of persons, both private citizens and soldiers, returning to their commands, [illegible] conveyance below. Workmen are engaged in removing the obstructions, and travel, without some further interference, will be resumed in a few days. Volunteering and enlistments are going bravely on in Kentucky. The people are thoroughly aroused. The call for 600,000 men meets the hearty approbation of Kentuckians. It is an earnest to them that the war is to be prosecuted with vigor, and pushed to a speedy termination. Kentucky, ever true and patriotic, will welcome the day when the terrible battle-cloud, [illegible] of loyal men under arms, will volley the thundering death-knell of treason throughout the confines of all rebeldom.

CURTIUS.

ARMY AND NAVY INTELLIGENCE.

In compliance with orders from the Secretary of War, all the United States troops stationed in the vicinity of New-York—at Fort Hamilton, Governor's Island, Bedloe's Island and elsewhere—were summoned to general quarters on Monday, for the purpose of having forwarded to Washington [illegible]. The entire volunteer army [illegible] forwarded to the War Department. Annexed is an approximate statement of regular army and navy soldiers and sailors in this vicinity:

Governor's Island	[illegible]
Fort Hamilton	[illegible]
Other posts, about	[illegible]
Marines, all told	[illegible]
Sailors, all told	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]

Orders were yesterday received at the Brooklyn Navy-yard to put in commission two naval vessels, man and arm them at once. They will be turned over to their officers to-day at 1 o'clock. These vessels are the Flambeau and Stevens, both recently purchased by the Navy Department.

We have advices from the Mediterranean Squadron to the 1st inst. The officers and crews of the different vessels were at that date in good health. Our letter from the Constellation, the flagship of the squadron, relates [illegible] at Gibraltar. The privateer Sumter and the United States steamer Kearsarge were in port together. Of course both send boats to market. The boat of the Kearsarge was coming up to the landing at Gibraltar just as the Sumter's boat was passing out. The two boats swung around so closely that the flags touched each other and blended as if in fraternal embrace. Not a word was said in either boat, the men maintaining perfect silence and discipline, but looking as if "spoiling for a fight."

The command of the United States steamer Connecticut is to be changed. Lieut.-Commanding [illegible], chief officer of that vessel, is to assume the position of Inspecting Officer of the Brooklyn Navy-yard, [illegible] the Connecticut. [illegible] will report for his new duty in a few days.

The bell rang at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, which is a signal for all hands to leave off work. The authorities caused this to be done to give such of the employees as chose to attend the war meeting in Brooklyn an opportunity to do so.

A detachment of 200 United States sailors from the receiving-ship North Carolina, at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, and 100 from the sailing-frigate Sabine, at New-London, were yesterday sent to Philadelphia, to reinforce the crew of the iron-clad frigate New-Ironsides, now in commission at the latter place. The Sabine is doing more than any [illegible] to procure recruits for the navy.

Work in the Navy-Yard.

The extraordinary activity at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, continues unabated. There are nearly 4,000 men employed in the different workshops, and in the laborers' gangs. Some of these are frequently at work night and day. The ordnance department, in charge of Commander TEMPLE, is continually working at guns of every calibre, for the craft almost daily leaving the station for blockading and other service. The engineers' shop is as busy as if no engines were built outside. The blacksmiths, carpenters, [illegible] and others are also incessantly busy. [illegible]

The vessels at anchor in the stream are very numerous. [illegible]

[illegible] She will be ready for her new service in a few weeks.

The [illegible] North Carolina has now a fair supply of seamen on board. The men recruited at Cherry-street, at Buffalo, and other [illegible] rendezvous, are put on board this ship when needed for active service. [illegible]

The storeship Supply is being fitted up with stores. A complete change has been effected in her. The decks which were put up on board of her to bring to the United States [illegible] for our Western army, have been removed, and she is now almost in the same state that she was before her departure on that expedition. The Supply has been for over a year and a half actively engaged on the blockade as a transport of provisions [illegible].

The new frigate Lackawanna, which was launched some time ago, is having her [illegible] and will be [illegible] into the dry-dock, to [illegible] when the Roanoke goes out. The Lackawanna will be ready for sea in about six weeks.

The U. S. steam gunboat Crusader, which arrived from Port Royal a few days ago, is lying in the stream. She will be hauled alongside the wharf to undergo repairs in a few days. The Crusader is one of the vessels of the old Navy, but was not constructed for it, having been purchased from [illegible], to join the Paraguay expedition. She was formerly known as the Southern Star, and is a tolerably efficient craft.

The other vessels lying off the Yard are as follows:

Vessel.	Rate.	Condition.
[illegible]	Frigate	Building.
Connecticut	Gunboat	Repairing.
[illegible]	Gunboat	Wait'g repairs.
Daylight	Steamer	Repairing.
Flambeau	Propeller	Repairing.
[illegible]	Steamer	Repairing.
[illegible]	Steam Propeller	Fitting out.
Montgomery	Steam Gunboat	Repairing.
Seminole	Reg. Navy Gunb't	Repairing.
Roebuck	Sailing Bark	Fitting out.
Courier	Sailing Ship	Fitting out.
Wyandotte	Steamer	Wait'g repairs.

Besides these there are a fleet of schooners and sloops always coming and going, with stores and slops.

There are still 200 marines at the Flushing-avenue Barracks, where Maj. GARLAND commands. [illegible] yard guards are sent down every morning, and remain for 24 hours. Visitors are not as yet [illegible] admitted to the Navy-yard. [illegible] in charge of the gate, and the general arrangements [illegible] are the same [illegible].

THE NEW RESERVOIR.

The First Flow of the Croton into the Great Central Park Lake.

Interesting Exercises Connected with Letting on the Water—Speeches of Mayor Opdyke, Myndert Van Schaick and Luther R. Marsh—An Ode by Mr. McCloskey.

A lake of humanity, a mile and a half in extent, encircled the great Reservoir in the Central Park [illegible] the letting on of the Croton for the first time. It was a splendid sight—such a grand triumph of engineering skill, commenced over three years ago, in the time of profound peace, and now finished in spite of the desolating war which has darkened so large a portion of the land. It was the more significant as an illustration of the lightness with which the stern hand of war has yet touched the fate of the North. Owing to [illegible] the Common Council failed to appropriate money to fittingly celebrate this epoch in the history of the City, but the popular interest was none the less intense, and [illegible] of all classes, ages, and conditions [illegible] to view the first gush of Croton into the [illegible]. Precisely at 2 o'clock the President and Chief Engineer of the Croton Board, members of the City Government, and other invited guests, were assembled at the North Gate-house, and, together with many privileged ladies [illegible], eagerly awaited the great event of the day. All eyes were turned upon Mr. Craven, the Chief Engineer, and the imagination fondly pictured the grandeur of the scene when, amid huzzas and booming cannon, [illegible] should be given for the rush of waters. How the crowd trembled for the adventurous hundreds who were exploring the very bed of the reservoir, up to the mouths of the [illegible]. How [illegible] people feared that somebody would be engulphed in the flood, while all eagerly awaited the signal. The signal was, however, known to but few. Mr. Craven [illegible] at the water-gates, [illegible] at the junction gate-house. Exactly as the hour and minute hand of the best time-piece on the ground pointed to 2 o'clock, Mr. Craven quietly said,

"JOHN, LOWER THAT FLAG A LITTLE."

Instantly the colors were dipped amid general astonishment. What did it mean? Who knew? What was the [illegible]? Few knew. It was the signal to shut off the water from the old aqueduct.

"DIP IT A LITTLE LOWER, JOHN."

Was the next quiet order—almost in an undertone; [illegible] ignorance in the vicinity [illegible] expectation [illegible] indication of the critical moment having arrived. Few knew, however, that it was the signal to let on the water from the junction gate-house. Suspense was, however, soon relieved [illegible] by the announcement made by Mr. Craven that the water would now be let on.

"RUN UP YOUR FLAG, JOHN."

And, at that moment twenty stalwart arms were industriously turning the huge screws, [illegible] gates [illegible]. It was true the cannon boomed and the music played, but there was no huzzaing, every one seemed awe-struck with the intrinsic grandeur of the scene for the first few moments [illegible] through the assembly. But after all, the flood was but a drop in the bucket, an atom of a pyramid, a speck in an ocean; and even for the hour that the people watched it, hardly made visible progress over the [illegible]. It may be stated for the consolation of those who remained, expecting to see the bed covered, that that interesting event will occupy about a week, and that the whole reservoir will, in all probability, be filled by about next January. Of course, it could be filled sooner, were the supply greater and the consumption less at this season of the year. As only the surplus water can be turned into the great reservoir, it will take, of course, several months to fill it.

The readers of the Times have been frequently favored with the details of the work, but in order to make our history complete, we must here insert a

DESCRIPTION OF THE NEW RESERVOIR.

The new reservoir is located in the Central Park, between Eighty-fifth and Ninety-sixth streets, and Fifth and Eighth avenues. It is in a graceful irregular shape, conforming somewhat to the irregularities of the ground, and imparting to this artificial sheet of water the natural appearance of a lake. The only straight lines in the plan of the reservoir are a portion of the [illegible] Fifth-avenue, and a short distance on the southwest boundary. The first excavation was made on April 8, 1859, since which time the work has been pushed forward as rapidly as the appropriations and the seasons would permit. The entire amount of land purchased for the reservoir was 106¾ acres, of which 96 acres will be covered with water. The cost of the land was $500,000. The reservoir, with the gate-houses complete, have cost about $1,500,000. The capacity is estimated at 1,030,000,000 imperial gallons. Its depth is 38 feet. The embankment running around the reservoir, and varying in height according to the natural conformation of the ground, is 19 feet wide on the top, and slopes inward and outward at an angle of 1½ feet to every [illegible]. The inside is faced with hydraulic masonry to the depth of 18 inches; the outside will be covered with grass, and the top is smoothed down with solid clay and graveled. The reservoir is divided into two grand compartments by a bank 38 feet high, 157 feet wide at bottom and 15 feet wide at top. When the reservoir is full, the top of this bank will be three feet under water, and there will be presented to the eye an uninterrupted lake of [illegible] acres. It is the largest artificial lake in the world, and has been built in the most thorough and substantial manner.

The three gate-houses are finished, with the exception of a little iron-work. The first gate-house is that by means of which water is taken out of the old aqueduct. It is situated at the corner of Ninth-avenue and Ninety-second-street. The old aqueduct was here opened for the space of forty-six feet, and a chamber built, combining two sets of gates, one admitting the water to the present receiving reservoir at Eighty-fifth-street, and the other into the new junction aqueduct, which leads to the new reservoir. Each channel has five gates, and each set is capable of passing away the entire quantity of water which can be brought to them through the aqueduct. All the water can be sent to the old reservoir or the new one at pleasure, or a portion can be sent to each. The new or junction aqueduct connects this gate-house with the new reservoir, and is 2,600 feet long, and similar in its construction to the old aqueduct. The excavation is through solid rock.

The south gate-house is situated at the south end of the dividing bank. The ledge of natural rock ranged from 8 to 16 feet lower than the required depth for the level of the floor, and this gate-house, like the one on the north, was therefore hewn out from the rock. It has no induction chamber, being arranged only for distribution, for which purpose it is provided with six, instead of four, outlet pipes, each of 4, instead of 3 feet in diameter. Like the north gate-house, it has two pipes, each 3 feet in diameter, for draining off water from the two divisions of the reservoir, and in all other respects except those mentioned, similar in design and character of work to the north gate-house.

Two of the distribution pipes from the north gate-house, and all of those from the south gate-house, have been laid through the Central Park and the Fifth and Eighth avenues. Five of the distribution pipes from the south gate-house are connected with the five main pipes supplying the City from the old reservoir; so that the whole water distribution of the City can be supplied from both or either of the reservoirs at pleasure; and from either division of the new reservoir, as any emergency may require. The sixth distribution pipe from the south gate-house, is laid through the Central Park to the Fifth-avenue, at Eightieth-street, from which point it will ultimately be continued through one of the avenues, to be connected with the general distribution of the City.

THE FEAST OF REASON

On this occasion was mainly the speech of the venerable Myndert Van Schaick, whose name is so intimately connected with the water history of New-York. He spoke, substantially, as follows, after being briefly introduced by Mayor Opdyke in a few appropriate words:

SPEECH OF MYNDERT VAN SCHAICK.

The question which we have been invited this day to witness [illegible].

To supply the City of New-York with pure and wholesome water, words now familiar to every citizen, was for [illegible] of our ancient [illegible] with [illegible]. The subject [illegible] to [illegible] the wells were insufficient—so much so that water was retailed by the bucket at our doors, and not [illegible] in any great quantity. The Manhattan Company was the next source looked to for even a moderate supply, and it was even proposed to use the Hudson, to change its salt water into fresh, and bring it by force into reservoirs, with cumbrous machinery. After years of discussion, it was suggested that the Bronx River might be diverted from its channel and brought to the island. This idea seemed to be the most plausible of any which had been suggested, and for a time it carried the most weight, and seemed to be the most popular.

In this state of public opinion, the cholera of 1832 arrived among us, and as it then so happened that one of my daily official duties was to look after the dead and dying, and, with my associates in the Board of Health, to contrive such measures as would stay or remove this pestilence, nothing struck us with such force, so irresistibly indeed, as the conviction that New-York must at once, if possible, be supplied with pure and wholesome water. There was but one sentiment on the subject.

It was made the duty of the Committee of the Common Council, having charge of the subjects of water and sewerage, to seek and collect information in relation to them, and accordingly an official visit was made by it under the lead of the Hon. James R. Murray, as chairman, to the neighboring city of Philadelphia, which was then in advance of us in many such particulars. Of this gentleman I am proud to speak, as my early and continued friend. Distinguished for his intelligence, his high capacity and his business talents, his faithful and untiring services to the public and his appreciating constituency, especially during the ravages of that pestilence to which I have alluded, he was and is endeared to all his former associates. To him New-York is indebted in more than ordinary degree for some of the best and purest measures, which in those days emanated from the Common Council.

A passing word must also be said of a gentleman, now no more, who was deeply interested in the efforts to procure a supply of water, Hon. Samuel Stevens. His unwearied industry and high ability, were exerted to the utmost, and deserve our grateful acknowledgments.

On the 1st of October, 1833, a resolution predicated of all this was introduced into the Common Council by Henry Meigs, Esq., its President, and passed unanimously, instructing the Committee on Fire and Water to report such measures as ought to be adopted for securing, with the least possible delay, the introduction into the City of pure and wholesome water. On the 15th of October, the Committee reported in favor of further examinations, and the expenditure of $1,000 for the purpose. Shortly after an informal Committee of the Board, consisting of Aldermen J. R. Murray, James Palmer, Myndert Van Schaick, with De Witt Clinton, Jr., U. S. Civil Engineer, proceeded to an examination of the Bronx River and Rye Pond, which were found unavailable.

The next step was an informal meeting of the Fire and Water Committee, invited to my house to consider what next was to be done after this examination, and the report of Mr. Clinton had come in. This meeting was attended only by Peter S. Titus, Assistant Alderman, and Robert Emmet, the Counsel of the Corporation. The bill then prepared passed through the Common Council, and is the law of Feb. 26, 1833.

Under this law, a report from the Commissioners was made to the Legislature, and the result of it was the enactment of the organic law of May, 1834, which I prepared and copied in my rooms in Congress Hall, Albany, handed to the Senate as reported, and in its passage through the Legislature, recommended to the Governor the appointment of the same Commissioners.

Under this law, an eminent engineer (J. B. Jervis) was selected. Col. Clinton having deceased, and, under his able advice, difficulty after difficulty disappeared.

Well may we assemble together to-day to celebrate an event so auspicious. Nor should we forget to honor those men whose science, practical knowledge and mechanical labor have contributed to this wonderful work. No one has had a better opportunity than myself, through the means of my long connection with the Croton Board, of knowing how much is due to the eminent ability of Col. Alfred W. Craven, the chief-engineer; to the fidelity and perseverance of those eminent contractors, Messrs. Fairchild, Walker, Coleman and Brown. Nor should we forget the valuable aid we have received from the Press of New-York, which has never deserted the good cause, but, disagreeing as they might on other subjects, have never been other than unanimous on this. May they always continue to act with equal patriotism and as excellent sense. [Applause.]

If the City of Paris this day has, out of a revenue of 161,000,000 francs, a clear surplus of 92,000,000, equal to $18,400,000, with a population that exceeds our own only by a third, though recently enlarged in its barriers, what may we not expect from the good management of our own? And when the Croton debt is paid, may we not anticipate a large surplus income from this aqueduct, and a reduction in our taxes to an economical standard?

And what will be the verdict of posterity, to whom these perennial waters are to flow down as bright and healthful as ever? Will they not think well of those men, of their sagacity, their enterprise and their perseverance, who created for them such a heritage, and have left them such a priceless possession. [Applause.]

We have gone on here in the North with the steadiness of undisturbed peace, and here is an example of the grandeur of one city of a single State, so advanced in the useful arts, so studious of the welfare of its people, as to continue to the end without pause or panic in the construction of the greatest and most useful work of the Union. It will be a lesson for future ages, of the nobleness of our objects, and the wise application of our strength. And though so large an assemblage will never have occasion to meet here for such a purpose again, the millions of our posterity, grateful for the boon we give to-day, will never cease to express their admiration for what has here been done. We have shown to the wondering nations of the Old World in this beautiful park, and this magnificent hydraulic work, what can be accomplished by earnest and thoughtful republican men, under republican institutions, for private comfort and the common welfare. We have shown how the principle of association carries us through the execution of great public works, the property of all, dear to us all, and defended by us all; how we stand by each other in all these enterprises, counsel together over their incipiency, and rejoice together over their happy conclusion; and finally how we have heretofore, in the discharge of our duties as citizens, proved ourselves worthy of the privileges we enjoy, worthy of such monuments as these we inscribe to-day, and that we will staunchly maintain them to-day and forever against foreign levy and causeless treason. [Applause.]

Mr. McCloskey was here introduced, and read an original ode written for the occasion.

The Mayor next introduced Mr. Luther R. Marsh to speak on behalf of the Contractors, Fairchild, Walker, Coleman, & Co.

HON. LUTHER R. MARSH'S SPEECH.

On the 17th day of April, 1858—four years and four months ago—some of us assembled here, upon the site of the opposite gate-house, to inaugurate the enterprise, the completion of which calls us hither to-day. It was then nature in the rough, and looked most unpromising. The rocky and uneven surface had not been touched, and the vast labor required to bring it into shape was most apparent—a very different scene from that which greets the eye this day.

I then pledged the faith of the contractors, Fairchild, Walker, & Co., that, with all convenient expedition, and in an honest, faithful and substantial manner this work should be performed. I stand here to-day to claim that that promise has been accomplished, and that pledge redeemed. This great work is now done. It is presented for your inspection. You are invited to examine and scrutinize it, and the whole of it, and all its parts, and, to this end the complaining waters are yet held back, that nothing may be obscured. Probably, there is no man or child here to-day, who will ever again behold the dry bottom of this lake—a lake which is to be, let us hope, a never failing fountain for this great City, in all future time. I claim for these contractors—a man, you know, may say by proxy, what he is too modest to say for himself—that better masonry, and more enduring workmanship, cannot be found upon this continent, than that your gaze rests upon to-day.

Among those who were with us on the former occasion, and who are with us now, was and is the early President of the Croton Board—Myndert Van Schaick. To him, I think, more than to any other man, is this City indebted, not only for this reservoir, but for the Croton Aqueduct itself. Laboring earnestly with those who originated the scheme thirty years ago, and one of their number he was enabled as Senator of this State and member of the Board of Aldermen of this City, as well as by his individual wealth and influence, to give great aid to that beneficent measure. When summoned by Gov. Marcy to nominate, or advise in the nomination, of the Commissioners to execute the plan, he would not take for himself nor allow others who had urgently aided the enterprise to take that office, that the disinterested character of the undertaking might be obvious to all. Nevertheless, at a future day, his valuable services were imperiously demanded and obtained. From the time of its origin till the present hour this stupendous enterprise has engaged his thoughts and efforts and lain near his heart. We remember with what youthful alacrity he filled his barrow with the first excavation of this, till then, unbroken ground. Carved conspicuously somewhere on the rocky front of this monument, to endure while water flows, should be the honored and honest name of Myndert Van Schaick.

We had with us, too, at the breaking of ground, and we have him here now, the Engineer-in-Chief, Alfred W. Craven. In his mind first lay, all unbuilt, the form of the structure, which, in more substantial material, you now behold. From that day his unremitted care has been over it. His scientific eye has, day by day, closely watched the rising fabric,—that every angle, curve and line, should match the diagram—until this *thought* of his has become incarnated in earth and rock.

We miss here, now, one who was with us then, the engineer in charge. He, with two sons, is now serving his country in another field. One of his sons Lieut. Greene, took command of the *Monitor* in her memorable contest, after the gallant Worden had been disabled by the explosion of a rebel shell in his very eye. Another is also in the army, and Gen. George S. Greene himself with his brigade, withstood some of the heaviest assaults in the recent battle and victory of Cedar Mountain.

It will be obvious, that in the construction of this work, having at times 3,000 men in their employment, it was a task of no small labor, care and responsibility resting upon the contractors to preserve order and quiet, harmony and peace. Yet this has been done. There has been no outbreak, no disturbance of the peace. All has been quiet. This concentrated mass of laborers, instead of being an element of disturbance, has been one of order; and, in addition, it has saved the City from great depredation and distress. The Police and the neighboring Judiciary have contributed largely to this result; and the contractors desire to make especial public mention, as prominent in this assistance, of Father Quarters, of the Catholic Church, of Justice Brennan, and of Capt. Morris De Camp, of the Metropolitan Police.

I suppose there is no other purely artificial reservoir of equal dimensions in the world. Indeed, this is the country for large things. We do business on a grand scale—larger rivers, broader fields, taller trees, longer telegraphs and railroads, ampler parks and greater reservoirs, than elsewhere; and I am sorry to be obliged to admit that the rule applies as well to our evils as our blessings, for we got up bigger rebellions, and the most infamous traitors, and more of them, than ever were, or ever can be fostered into life in any other country on the globe.

During nearly half of the time occupied in the construction of this work, the energies of the nation have been taxed to carry on a gigantic civil war. Yet this labor has not stopped or paused. Treason has not been able to arrest or to delay it, but it has daily advanced to its completion. Its band of workmen has supplied many a sturdy recruit for the army, but still the toil of peace went steadily on. They took the weapons of war, but they left the implements of peace to perform their congenial employment. Here, the pick, the bar, the derrick, and the trowel have displayed their cunning. Here, the spade has triumphed, and, let me say, it is in works like these that spades are trumps—in the erection of this great fortification to keep at bay the grim invaders, Thirst and Want.

When we contemplate this benign achievement, which muscle has reared and money pays for, how does the wickedness of this rebellion seem aggravated—a rebellion which has laid so many stalwart forms in the dust, and squandered so many millions of treasure. How many benevolent enterprises might not those lives and that treasure have accomplished for the use and benefit of man.

And now, as a large company was expected here to-day, extensive preparations have been made for your entertainment. A huge wassail-bowl has been prepared, which we will now proceed to fill, on purely temperance principles. You are invited to partake freely. We will emancipate the struggling waters from their dark imprisonment, and let them forth to light and liberty. For myself I hope—I know not if I speak for the contractors in this, or with their concurrence—for myself, I hope it will be typical of another event, compared with which this is but a drop of water to the unfathomed sea. [Applause.]

THE FLOW OF SOUL

took place at the conclusion of the above proceedings, at the office of the contractors, in Fifth-avenue, near Eighty-sixth-street, where enough good things were engulphed to almost cover the bed of the great Reservoir.

THE REMOVAL OF THE CUSTOM-HOUSE.

The Merchants' Exchange Occupied as the Custom-house—Removal of the Warehouse Department—The Wants of the Sub-Treasury—The Confusion of Removal—Inconvenience of the Change to Importers and Others—Death of Deputy Collector Michael Hoffman.

The work of fitting the building formerly used as the Merchants' Exchange, which was leased by the Government for Custom-house purposes, last April, has been sufficiently far advanced to admit of the removal thereto of a part of the business of the Department. The removal has been commenced, the Warehouse Department of the Collector's office having been transferred to the new building. The rooms occupied by the Department in the old Custom-house were located in the upper portion of the Sub-Treasury, and were, a few months since, renovated, altered and improved. The growing necessity of having in this City, the great financial centre of the country, a sufficiently commodious edifice in which the business of the Sub-Treasury could be transacted, induced the authorities at Washington to sign a lease with the owners of the Merchants' Exchange, by which the use of that building was ceded to the United States. The intention has been to use the building leased for the business of the Collector, Naval Officer, Surveyor, Appraisers, and other officers of the Customs, and to devote the old Custom-house on the corner of Wall, Nassau and Pine-streets, to the use of Mr. Cisco, the Sub-Treasurer. The apartments occupied by that gentleman at present, were found entirely too limited, the immensely increased business of his office having rendered it necessary to employ an additional clerical force. Even in the time of peace, when our outlay and income were insignificant compared with those of the present, the edifice used as the Sub-Treasury was deemed unsuitable for the purpose for which it was used, and the request was made to the Government to furnish a better one. This was not granted till last April, when the change was provided for, at the urgent request of Mr. Cisco.

The plans and specifications of the alterations to be made in the internal arrangements of the Merchants' Exchange were speedily made, an engineer and architect having been sent from Washington to attend to the business. After some delay, a force of workmen was employed in carrying these plans into execution. The force was small, however, and the work has dragged along since the month of May, some portions of the building having at length been prepared for occupation.

The removal of the books, papers, desks and other articles pertaining to the business of the Warehouse Department was commenced on Monday and continued yesterday. Most of the necessary articles have been removed. As might be expected, matters are in a glorious state of confusion, and but little business was transacted yesterday in consequence. For a short time this must be the case, and books and entries be in disorder. A day or so will suffice, however, to place things in such position that business can be transacted as usual, temporary desks having been prepared for the use of some of the clerks.

The prospective increase of the business of the Sub-Treasury, attendant on the issue of a large number of the bills of the new stamp currency, has probably hastened the removal, so that the apartments formerly used by the Collector may be occupied by those whose business is connected with the issue of the notes. This branch of business will require considerable attention, and the rooms just vacated will be as much needed now as ever in the future.

The separation of one Department of the Custom-House from the others is productive of considerable inconvenience to importers and others doing business with the Government, inasmuch as it is necessary to frequently pass and repass between the two buildings.

We regret to announce the death of Michael Hoffman, for some years one of the Deputy Collectors of this port. The deceased was appointed to the position of Deputy Naval Officer, by Mr. Redfield, when he held the office of Naval Officer of the Port, from which he was transferred to that of Deputy-Collector when Mr. Redfield was appointed Collector. Since that time he has been an incumbent of the office, having retained his position through the successive changes of Administration. About a week since he was stricken with a fit of apoplexy, as his friends supposed, which terminated his life on Monday evening. His body was taken yesterday by the afternoon boat to his former home in Herkimer County. Previous to its removal, funeral services were held at his residence, which were attended by a large concourse of afflicted friends.

Mr. Hoffman, under the Administration of Collector Barney, has been Special Deputy, acting for the Collector in the absence of the latter. The deceased will be much missed at the Custom-house, his intimate knowledge of the operations of the various departments having made his services valuable and much depended on.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

A Washington Banker in Limbo.—Mr. Cicero Baaker, a wealthy banker of Washington, was arrested yesterday afternoon, at Stapleton, Staten Island, by Detective Farley of this City, upon three bench warrants, issued by the Washington authorities. The prisoner in the first place is charged with an attempt to violate the person of a respectable lady of the latter city, for which an indictment has been found against him. He is also accused of [illegible] assault and battery upon two officials in Washington, alleged to have been committed about two months since. About the first of June last he left Washington with his wife, and upon his arrival in this City he repaired to [illegible] Staten Island, where he has since been living. His friends, of whom he has a great number in this City, say there is not a word of truth in the charges which have been brought against him, but that the whole of it is a trumped up matter, initiated by his personal and political enemies. Detective Farley took him on to Washington last evening, pursuant to orders from the authorities of that city.

Burglary.—Sergt. Bain, of the Eleventh Precinct, at an early hour yesterday morning, arrested Alexander Young, who was caught in the act of stealing from house No. [illegible] Lewis-street, occupied by Christian Fauth. The [illegible] had been entered by means of nippers, and a trunk of clothing, valued at $50, had been taken from the house to the rear yard, where an accomplice was in waiting. Justice Osborne committed the prisoner for trial.

....Three school-boys, named John Mack, Ferdinand Hatfield and Patrick O'Hearn, were taken into custody yesterday, by Officer McDermott, of the Eleventh Precinct, upon the complaint of Lewis T. Brownell, of No. 327 Ninth-street, who alleges that, some time yesterday, his house was entered and a new coat, worth $30, was stolen therefrom. The entrance was effected by breaking the glass and sash of the front basement door. Justice Osborne committed the three boys, in default of $500 bail each.

A Grave Charge against a Policeman.—The Board of Police Commissioners had under consideration yesterday a very serious charge against Officer Harrington, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, who is charged with having made an indecent assault upon the person of Catherine Murray, recently arrived from Europe. At the suggestion of the lenient Commissioner Bowen advised Harrington to join the Metropolitan Guard. The officer would not accept the proposition, however, and the further hearing of the case was therefore adjourned until next Friday. The officer denies that he has in any way been guilty of the crime charged upon him, but, on the contrary, says it is a plan concocted by some of his personal enemies to ruin him.

For Saratoga Springs.—The train over the Hudson River Railroad, which leaves here for Albany and Troy at 7 A. M., will hereafter run through to Saratoga Springs, arriving there about 1:30 P. M., and a down train leaves the Springs at 1:15, connecting with the express train leaving Troy at 3:45, will arrive here at 9 P. M. Both these trains run through without change of cars. All other trains to the Springs, by this route, run as usual.

Telegraph Office Removed.—The American Telegraph Company have removed their Branch Office in Williamsburgh, L. I., from No. 79 South Seventh-street to the Wall House, corner of South Fourth and Fifth streets, where messages can be forwarded with dispatch to all parts of the cities of New-York and Brooklyn; also, to all places in the United States and British Provinces.

Pelicans for the Park.—The Commissioners of the Central Park received yesterday, by the steamer Roanoke, a pair of pelicans, presented by T. B. Thorpe, Esq., Surveyor of the Port of New-Orleans. They were taken to the lake on the Park, and being in many respects among the most remarkable of their species, will add much to its attraction.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

The Murder at Fort Hamilton.

INVESTIGATION BEFORE CORONER BENNETT AND VERDICT OF THE JURY.

On Sunday last, as published in yesterday's Times, a young married man, named Peter Menaldi, a drummer in the regular United States service, stationed at Fort Hamilton, was murdered by his father, Felix Menaldi, by shooting with a pistol. The father resides at No. 115 Concord-street, Brooklyn. On Sunday, himself, his sons, Crescent and John, paid a visit to Peter. Late in the afternoon they got into a quarrel, while walking on the road near the old base ball ground, at the head of State-lane. The dispute appeared to be about the ownership of a dog. Some blows passed between Peter and his father, and Peter's wife interfered by throwing stones. Crescent Menaldi struck her, and Peter ran to the house and got his sword. He swung it round, but struck at no one, when the father fired and shot him in the right breast with a pistol. The wound resulted fatally in 15 minutes thereafter. The father put the pistol in his pocket and left. His son Crescent also left, and neither have since been seen. The following is the evidence taken before Coroner William E. Bennett, and the verdict of the jury:

John Menaldi, sworn—I reside at No. 115 Concord-street, Brooklyn; the deceased is my brother; I was at Fort Hamilton yesterday, the 17th, and near the house of Joseph Taylor; I saw the shooting; it was late in the afternoon, between half-past four o'clock and sundown; my father, Felix Menaldi, my brother Crescent, and myself, came down to Fort Hamilton in the cars; we went to the house of Joseph Taylor, where my brother Peter lives; my brother Peter soon after came up in a wagon, and had some peaches, which he distributed among us all; Peter went over to a saloon near by, and soon after my father, brother Crescent, Joseph Taylor, and myself, started over in the same direction, and met Peter coming back; father and Peter had some words about a dog, and either father or brother struck Peter; Peter then threw his hat down on the ground and called to "get his sword;" Peter's wife interfered and picked up two stones; Crescent knocked her down; Peter then tried to separate them, and asked him if he would kill or lick his wife after they separated; Peter ran to the house and got his sword; he came down and swung it round; he did not strike at any one with it; I then heard the report of a pistol, and my brother threw up both hands and fell on the ground; my father had a pistol; he is not living with my mother; but is living with another woman; my brother Peter always took my mother's part; my father and Peter have often had hard words about my mother; father and Crescent left immediately after the shooting; saw father have his pistol out in his hands before the report.

Jacob Remsen, sworn—I reside at Fort Hamilton; keep the saloon spoken of by John Menaldi; I heard that there was a fight outside; I went out on the piazza, and saw a number of persons together about one hundred fifty yards distant; saw Peter Menaldi coming down the stairs in his house with a sword in his hand; some then ran away, but when he was about eight or ten feet from his father I heard the report of a pistol, and saw deceased fall; I think, sure, it was the father who fired the pistol; I would know the man if I should see him; he walked off toward the cars.

Penelope Menaldi, sworn—I am the wife of deceased; I reside at Fort Hamilton, in the house of Joseph Taylor; I was present yesterday when my husband and his father and brother got quarreling; Crescent struck me and tore my dress, and my husband said, "You are going to kill my wife;" my husband and his brother Crescent had hold of one another, when their father took out his pistol and shot my husband; he fell down, and died in about fifteen minutes.

Joseph Taylor, sworn—I reside at Fort Hamilton; the deceased hired rooms of me, and lived in my house; I was with the Menaldis yesterday when they met; they had some high words in their own language; I turned to leave, but had gone only a short distance, when I looked around and saw deceased and his brother Crescent fighting; Peter's wife ran down to the place and commenced to throw stones; Peter then went to the house and got his sword; when he came out his father took a dirk knife from his pocket, and gave it to his son Crescent. He then took out a pistol, and held it close to his breast. Peter turned off to avoid the pistol, and the father fired, and Peter fell.

George W. Moss, sworn—Saw deceased; he had a wound in his right breast; I saw the trace of the bullet through his coat and vest.

This concluded the evidence, and the Jury, after a short deliberation, brought in the following verdict: "That the said Peter Menaldi died from the effects of a pistol-shot wound by the hands of his father, Felix Menaldi."

Manslaughter—A Man Kills Another by a Blow with his Fist.—On Monday night, about 11 o'clock, an affray occurred in the oyster saloon of John Dailey, on the corner of Myrtle-avenue and Pearl-street, between himself and two men named E. Conners and Charles Stevens, which resulted in the death of the latter. It appears that shortly before the time above named, Conners and Stevens came into the saloon and called for oyster stews. After they had got them, Conners, as alleged, after using the catsup stuck the bottle into the butter plate, and Dailey, noticing the action, was very much displeased, and came over to them and told them, in an indignant manner, that he did not desire to have such conduct in his saloon. Conners replied: "If you don't like it, put us out;" and Dailey said that he could do it, and then ordered them to leave. The saloon is situated in the basement, with a deep flight of wooden steps leading to the street, and in a few moments both the men got up to leave. Conners was first, and got up as far as the head of the stairs. Stevens had just reached the bottom when another dispute arose. He struck at Dailey, when the latter ordered him to leave. Stevens replied that he was not able to put him out, when Dailey struck him a powerful blow with his fist, knocking him against the steps. He died from the effects of the injury in a few minutes thereafter. The only wound on the deceased consists of a slight cut over one eye. The deceased was a married man, residing in Lafayette-avenue, and leaves a wife and family. Coroner Norris will make an investigation.

Alleged Secessionist Arrested.—Stephen Day, the proprietor of a tea-store in Atlantic-street, was arrested yesterday by Detective Frost for speaking too much in favor of Jeff. Davis. He was sent to Provost-Marshal Kennedy for disposal.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.

[illegible — table of stock sales, first board]

SECOND BOARD.

[illegible — table of stock sales, second board]

Tuesday, Aug. 19—P. M.

The Custom-House returns of the Foreign trade at the port of New-York for the month of July were completed this afternoon, and we are now enabled to present our usual tables of the Trade and Gold movements of the port for seven months of the calendar year.

The Import entries of Foreign Merchandise at New-York in the month of July were:

In Dutiable Goods, consumption direct	$13,[illegible]
In Dutiable Goods, warehoused	4,502,762
In Free Goods	1,[illegible]
Total entered in July	$20,134,[illegible]
Against entries in July, 1861	7,942,[illegible]
Increased Importation	$12,191,[illegible]

There was also entered during the month Foreign Gold and Silver Coin of the value of $219,001 against $4,996,496 in July, 1861. The value of Foreign Goods withdrawn from Bonded Warehouse, during the month, is $6,102,035, or $1,400,269 more than went into Bond; so that the amount of Goods actually marketed in July is $21,833,470.

The Export Clearances to Foreign States during the month of July were:

In domestic Produce		$14,050,[illegible]
In Foreign Goods reexported		1,[illegible]
In Gold and Silver		8,067,[illegible]
Total clearances, July, 1862		$23,[illegible]
Against July, 1861—		
In Produce	$9,[illegible]	
In Foreign reexported	[illegible]	
In Specie	11,[illegible]	10,[illegible]
Increased Exportation		$12,[illegible]

We annex the following summary, by months of the Trade of the past seven months of the calendar year:

IMPORT OF FOREIGN GOODS AT NEW-YORK.

	1862. From Jan. 1.	1861. From Jan. 1.
January	$12,[illegible]	$10,[illegible]
February	13,910,000	14,069,000
March	18,631,000	12,658,000
April	13,827,000	11,955,000
May	14,139,000	11,462,000
June	12,375,000	7,383,000
July	20,134,000	7,942,000
Total, 7 months	$105,272,000	$84,891,000
Foreign Specie	732,000	$2,[illegible]

EXPORT OF DOMESTIC PRODUCE FROM NEW-YORK.

	1862. From Jan. 1.	1861. From Jan. 1.
January	$12,053,000	$10,[illegible]
February	10,078,000	10,237,000
March	[illegible]	10,[illegible]
April	[illegible]	[illegible]
May	[illegible]	10,[illegible]
June	10,049,000	10,270,000
July	14,050,000	[illegible]
Total 7 months	$73,055,000	$71,031,000
Foreign reexports	4,436,000	5,[illegible]
Together	$77,491,000	$76,[illegible]

EXPORT OF SPECIE FROM NEW-YORK.

	1862. From Jan. 1.	1861. From Jan. 1.
January	$2,658,000	$59,000
February	[illegible]	[illegible]
March	[illegible]	300,000
April	4,038,000	1,413,000
May	5,165,000	129,000
June	[illegible]	244,000
July	8,067,000	71,000
Total 7 months	$37,044,000	$3,261,000

EXPORTS RECAPITULATED—SEVEN MONTHS.

	1862. From Jan. 1.	1861. From Jan. 1.
Domestic Produce	$73,055,000	$71,031,000
Foreign reexported	4,436,000	5,[illegible]
Specie	37,044,000	3,261,000
Total	$114,535,000	$79,[illegible]

CUSTOMS REVENUE AT NEW-YORK.

	1862. From Jan. 1.	1861. From Jan. 1.
January	$3,351,667	$2,059,202
February	3,546,[illegible]	2,548,736
March	4,626,[illegible]	3,[illegible]
April	4,149,962	1,642,261
May	3,707,[illegible]	979,145
June	4,[illegible]	855,[illegible]
July	7,211,817	2,069,590
Total 7 months	$32,280,300	$12,654,000

DELIVERIES OF CALIFORNIA GOLD AT NEW-YORK.

1862.	From Jan. 1.	1861.	From Jan. 1.
Jan. 4	$710,[illegible]	Jan. 3	$1,[illegible]
Jan. 11	[illegible]	Jan. 12	1,[illegible]
Jan. 25	602,767	Jan. 25	1,246,029
Feb. 3	850,000	Feb. 3	1,314,154
Feb. 11	[illegible]	Feb. 12	1,[illegible]
Feb. 25	[illegible]	Feb. 25	1,[illegible]
March 6	679,071	March 5	855,775
March 16	677,[illegible]	March 18	815,520
March 25	[illegible]	March 26	[illegible]
April 3	[illegible]	April 3	998,445
April 10	617,379	April 12	1,110,231
April 23	[illegible]	April 24	[illegible]
May 3	[illegible]	May 4	[illegible]
May 14	484,019	May 16	755,102
May 23	604,682	May 25	354,115
May 31	[illegible]	June 2	[illegible]
June 8	[illegible]	June 13	[illegible]
June 16	852,391	June 24	1,007,196
June 22	612,461	July 4	811,[illegible]
June 30	[illegible]	July 15	1,[illegible]
July 7	[illegible]		
July 15	441,179		
July 24	[illegible]		
Total 7 mos.	$12,[illegible]	Total 7 mos.	$[illegible]

There are several remarkable features in the foregoing returns. The Imports of the month of July are the largest for any single month ever reported from New-York. In Domestic Produce alone, exclusive of Gold, there is only one precedent in value, to the clearances of the month—November, 1861, when the amount exported was $14,1[illegible]. The withdrawals of Goods from Bond, in July, were unusually heavy, in anticipation of the operation of the New Tariff. From the same cause, the receipts from Customs are made the largest heretofore reported in a single month. The Customs Revenue for the seven months of 1862 calendar year are twenty millions in excess of last year. They average nearly five millions ⅌ month—six millions at all the ports—while the average charge of the Public Debt, to which this revenue is specifically pledged, is less than two millions ⅌ month. The Import and Export of Specie for the seven months are directly reversed from last year. In other words, we return to Europe all that we received from Europe soon after our War troubles disturbed the Exchanges in 1861.

The Exports of the present week are large, nearly double the value cleared the same week last year, but not up to the heavy movement of the previous week of 1862. The following is the comparative statement of Exports from the Port of New-York to Foreign Ports, for the week ending Aug. 19, 1862:

[illegible]

The price of Gold and rate of Exchange close [illegible] to-day, have been remarkably steady. [illegible] business was done for the Boston steamer at 127 ⅌ cent. for Bankers' bills, and [illegible] cent. for Merchant bills. Gold has ranged [illegible] 114¼, closing 114¼, as on yesterday. The deposits made with the United States Treasury [illegible] Duties to $[illegible]. The Sub-Treasury Office [illegible] employed in paying out Gold for the [illegible] August Coupons [illegible]. The specimen sheets of the United States Change Currency have been issued. The engraving is both elaborate and beautiful [illegible] execution of the little notes of five, ten, twenty-five and fifty-cents, such as to defy the counterfeiters. The notes are about one-fourth or one-third the size of the ordinary United States legal tender bills.

Speculation continues strong on the Stock Exchange, and ran highest to-day on the [illegible] Railway shares and bonds. The New-York [illegible] were not neglected, however, and [illegible] Securities took another advance of [illegible] on the Funded Stocks, and 1 ⅌ cent. on the [illegible] Treasury Bonds. A large general business, it will be noticed, was done at the early Board, and under very considerable excitement [illegible] buyers. The commission brokers report [illegible] orders to buy, and as the competition is quite spirited, and the supply of Stocks on the street not excessive, prices go up from ½ to 1½ ⅌ cent. per day. At the Second Board there was less eagerness among buyers, with some disposition to realize at the extreme prices of the morning, though this was not the case in Cleveland and Toledo, and several other Western Roads. The shares and bonds of all classes of the Michigan Southern were firm and in demand. The market for Gold was somewhat neglected by speculators, and yesterday's price not sustained after the First Board.

Late in the afternoon the general market was dull, with the usual pause in prices [illegible] to a large speculative business at both sessions of the Board. The following were about the last figures:

[illegible — table of closing prices]

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Stocks:

[illegible — table of bank stock bids]

There is increased firmness and a large demand for the Railway Mortgages. Heavy purchases were made in several of the Western descriptions, at the additional advance. Eries and Centrals are also in request, but scarce at the Board.

[illegible — table of railway mortgage prices]

Some of the second week's earnings in August, on the Western Roads, have been telegraphed. Michigan Central gains $[illegible] on same week last year; Toledo gains $[illegible]; Michigan Southern gains $12,50[illegible]. On the Galena there is a slight falling off.

The Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Company have opened transfer books for their stock in New-York with Messrs. Winslow, Lanier & Co.

Mr. Alfred Sofer, with Messrs. De Launay, Clarke & Co., has been admitted to membership at the Stock Exchange Board.

BANKS OF NEW-ORLEANS, AUG. 4, 1862.

[illegible — table of New-Orleans bank statements]

In the specie list, the following amounts are included, sent away from the City by the banks named:

[illegible]

Specie quotations by Joseph A. Levy, No. 61 Nassau-street, opposite the Post-office:

[illegible — table of specie quotations]

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 20, 1862.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.
NIBLO'S GARDEN—[illegible]
WALLACK'S—[illegible]
BARNUM'S MUSEUM—[illegible]
WOOD'S MINSTREL HALL, No. 514 Broadway—[illegible]
[illegible]
BUCKLEY'S MINSTRELS—Hall of Music, No. 585 Broadway.
[illegible]

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

We learn from our correspondent, that the Army of the Potomac had, on Sunday last, all arrived at the lower end of the Peninsula without being at all annoyed [illegible] by the rebels. Gen. McClellan is understood to have been at Williamsburgh on Monday morning. The weather had been cool and [illegible] most favorable for the movement [illegible]. Most of the gunboats had come down the James River, but some of them remained to guard the pontoon bridges across the Chickahominy, over which the army passed on its way down the Peninsula.

A new Military Department, called the Department of the Ohio, has been created, consisting of the States of Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin and Kentucky east of the Tennessee River, and including Cumberland Gap and the troops operating in its vicinity, to be under command of Gen. Wright, promoted to a Major-Generalship yesterday by the President.

Provost-Marshal Kennedy yesterday received from the War Department instructions under which he is at liberty to grant passports to persons liable to be drafted. Any such person desiring to go abroad can do so on giving a bond to the United States, with sufficient security, in the sum of one thousand dollars, conditional to perform military duty if drafted, or procure a substitute.

The directions of Judge-Advocate General [illegible] Recruiting Officers [illegible] the manner of making the new [illegible] to the draft, were issued [illegible] and will be found in our columns this morning. [illegible]

The [illegible] announces that the [illegible] took possession of Bayou Sara [illegible] on Monday, the 11th inst., seizing all the [illegible] and quartering a garrison there.

We have a report from St. Louis that a fight took place near Lexington, Mo., on Friday last, between about 800 State troops and 3,000 guerrillas under Quantrell and other chiefs, in which the State troops were defeated, with a loss of 200 killed and wounded and two pieces of artillery. A dispatch from Lexington, dated the 18th, does not mention such a fight, but states Gen. [illegible] had arrived there with reinforcements, and that the place was considered safe.

On Saturday evening the One Hundred and Twenty-second Pennsylvania Regiment arrived at Washington. It was followed on Sunday by the One Hundred and Twenty-sixth from the same State, and on Monday by the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth and the One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Regiments. The Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth Massachusetts have also arrived at the Capital.

Ex-Gov. Campbell, of Tennessee, Gov. Johnson's Commissioner to examine the Tennessee prisoners, and release them upon giving the proper bond and taking the oath, arrived at Indianapolis on Wednesday, and the prisoners there are all to be sent to Vicksburgh by the 27th inst. to be exchanged. The same course will probably be adopted as regards the prisoners in Camp Douglas, Chicago.

GENERAL NEWS.

The remainder of the news by the Europa came through by telegraph from St. Johns yesterday. The talk of the recognition of the South by France [illegible]. Lord Palmerston had made a speech at a banquet in Sheffield, in which he made another declaration against intervention. [illegible]

[illegible] on Fort Green, in Brooklyn, a War Mass Meeting was held, at which some 30,000 people assisted. Speeches were made by Gen. Sickles, Gen. Walbridge, Gen. Spinola, Col. Fuller, Hon. Mr. Odell, and a host of others, whose sayings will be found in other columns of to-day's issue. The meeting [illegible]

The water was let into the great Reservoir in the Central Park yesterday afternoon with appropriate ceremonies. Mayor Opdyke presided, and addresses were made by [illegible] and Hon. [illegible], and an ode read by Mr. McCleskey. The interesting event was witnessed by many thousand citizens. It is [illegible] the 1st of January next to fill the reservoir, so great is the [illegible] and so little the supply, and so enormous the capacity of the lake.

[illegible]

The trial of [illegible], at Trenton, N. J., for the murder of [illegible] A question of much interest to the [illegible] been passed upon in this country by any jury in a criminal court. The body of the murdered man had been at the bottom [illegible] near the Shrewsbury River in New-Jersey. As it is alleged that the authorities of New-Jersey have only jurisdiction to try for murder committed within their own limits, it will be incumbent on the prosecution to prove that the deceased was murdered where the body was found. This will be disputed, and it will be contended and endeavored to be substantiated by evidence that the body had floated from some distant point. One of the most remarkable criminal trials in England involved the same question.

A large business was done at both sessions of the Stock Exchange yesterday, under considerable speculative excitement. Late in the afternoon there was a duller feeling, and a partial reaction from extreme prices. Gold and Exchange steady. Gold, 114¾; Bills on London, 127.

The Cotton market is dull and heavy. Coffee remains very quiet. Molasses and Rice are dull, yet steady. Sugars are in good demand, and prices favor the seller. Flour is in fair request, and is firm for the medium and better grades, but heavy for the common qualities. Rye Flour is steady. Corn Meal is scarce and firmer. Wheat is in light supply, and the demand is restricted in consequence; prime qualities are scarce and firm, but inferior kinds are heavy. Oats are firmer. Corn is less active, but sound is quite firm. Other grains are unchanged. Pork is in good demand for Government use, and the market is firmer. Cut Meats and Lard are firm and in good request. Butter is active and a shade firmer for choice State. Cheese is in good request at steady rates.

The receipts of all kinds of animals for slaughter have been nearly up to the average, but with cooler weather the demand for meat is increased, and everything has been sold at advanced rates. Beeves number 4,136 for the week, which is 300 hundred less than last week. The demand was so brisk, however, that three-fourths of them were bought up on Monday, and the balance by Tuesday noon, butchers paying 8½c.@9c. ℔ ℔, estimated dressed weight for the best, and in a few instances 9½c. Good cattle were sold at 7½c.@8c., ordinary and poor stock at 6c.@7c. The average of all sales was [illegible] advance on last week. The estimate of weights also favored sellers, and butchers declared the advance this week equal to ½@¾c. ℔ ℔.... Milch cows are in so little demand, and so few are now sent to this market, (less than half the number sold one year ago,) that it is impossible to give quotations which would be any guide to those having cows to sell. It is quite as well to keep cows at home, or sell them in the country; it don't pay for farmers to send them here now.... Veal calves are in better demand, cooler weather and a scarcity of beef and mutton favorably affect the calf market. Good veals are worth 5½c. and even 6c. ℔ ℔ live weight, for a few of the best. All received were sold at an early hour.... Sheep and lambs are in good request, and several hundred thin store ewes would be taken by farmers were they to be had. Butchers failed to get their supply, even with the full receipts of 11,380 for the week. Sheep are a little higher, being worth 4c.@4½c. ℔ ℔ live weight, if fat, and 5c. if in medium flesh. Lambs vary greatly in quality and as much in price, ranging from 4½c. to 5c. for ordinary, and 5½c.@6c. for good to choice lambs. Live hogs are coming in quite freely for the season—12,667 for the past week—but with an active demand they have all been used up at advanced rates—good fat corn-fed hogs selling readily at 3¾c.@4c.

Has North Carolina Returned to the Union?

The news of the result of the election for Governor in North Carolina would be of startling interest if we could rely on the assurance with which the announcement from Newbern is accompanied. The *Progress*, of the 12th inst., in giving the fact of Col. Z. B. Vance's election by 40,000 majority, adds as follows:

"The Union Opposition Party have elected nearly every member in both branches of the Legislature by still greater majorities. Every candidate who advocated a continuation of the war and a separation from the Union has been defeated in every instance.

"It has been a fair and square issue, strictly of a political nature, with no side or local issues of any kind. Gov. Stanly regards this vote as an emphatic decision in favor of the Union."

The *Progress* is published in the town where Gov. Stanly resides. The Governor, both from his position and his personal associations with the men of North Carolina, is in the way of having correct knowledge of the nature of the late contest and the significance of its results. In the absence, therefore, of any contradictory statements, we should be inclined to place much hope of future good to the Union cause in the choice of Vance as Governor of the State of North Carolina.

It is not true, however, we apprehend, that the Vance party undertook in the late canvass to advocate the withdrawal of their State from the Confederacy, and its return to the old Union. The fact that Vance himself was, throughout the canvass and still is, a Colonel in the Confederate Army, commanding a rebel regiment at Richmond, seems to put a complete extinguisher on the idea of his Unionism. The most we can say that looks encouraging is this, that the original Secessionists—the minority that tore North Carolina from the Union by force and fraud—bitterly opposed Vance; that Jeff. Davis and his myrmidons, the Confederate officials, bitterly opposed Vance; that Pryor, Toombs and Wigfall, and other stump-speakers of that school, freely lent their services on the hustings to secure his defeat; that the burden of all the writers and speakers enlisted against Vance and his party was, that the latter were "Unionists," "Hessians," "hirelings" and "Abolitionists," seeking to restore North Carolina to the "Lincoln Government." A hue and cry was raised by the Secessionists equal to any that ever rang through the South against the success of any Northern man for the Presidency. If in the face of this torrent of defamation and attempted intimidation the yeomanry of North Carolina have really defeated, and by the magnitude of their victory practically exterminated, the original Secessionists and present Jeff. Davis party of the State, they have struck a blow that will reach far beyond the confines of their canvass and the aim they have had in view.

Vance is a rebel in arms, we admit. But a Southern politician's mind is a curious study, and we must have all its crotchets before we can judge intelligently of its probable motions. Almost every man in the South has been, at some period in his life, a firm believer in the doctrine that a citizen owes supreme allegiance to his State, and that he must "follow his State," and fight for it, whichever way it chances to go. Vance is one of this class, and while he conceives it laudable to bear arms for the Southern Confederacy, *as long as North Carolina is a member of it*, he has always protested that the secession of the State was produced by violence and fraud, and confidently claimed that a fair appeal to the people would so determine. The election that has just taken place was the first opportunity the people of North Carolina have had of declaring themselves on this issue, and hence it was that the whole canvass was made to turn on the rightfulness or wrongfulness of secession, and whether the act of withdrawing from the old Union and uniting with the Southern Confederacy, at the time and in the manner of it, was in accordance with the sovereign popular will. The decision is NO, with all the emphasis of 40,000 majority.

What next? If the people were betrayed by the act of the Secessionists, why should they fight and die in the interest of their few and intensely hated and now sorely beaten betrayers? The Confederacy at best is but a rope of sand. Any State may withdraw from it at will. The Vance Party, if they follow their principles, must "follow their State" out of the Confederacy, for the voice of the State is uttered in overwhelming denunciation of the conspirators who framed that detestable Government.

It will be remembered that a Northern clergyman tells a singular story of Stonewall Jackson, whom he met and dined with not very long since in Virginia. Jackson was as pious as his companion and deplored with apparent heartfelt grief the horrors of the war and the alienation it was producing between people of the same nation and blood. He put his allegiance to his State, however, above every other consideration. He would follow her fortunes alone and forever. "And if," he added, "Virginia should return to the old Union to-morrow, I would fight as stoutly for the Union as I am now fighting for the Confederacy." In a week after this conversation, the narrator heard of Jackson thundering down the Shenandoah Valley in pursuit of Banks. As Jackson expressed himself, so would Vance be found fighting against the Confederacy, as quickly as for it, if he felt assured that *his State* inclined that way.

North Carolina has not voted to return to the Union, but it has very nearly, if not quite, voted *to quit the Southern Confederacy*. If the successful party in the late election take another step, it will be in this direction. If the Confederacy oppose the secession, and attempt "coercion" to keep North Carolina under their government, there will be war; and if there is war, North Carolina will accept help from whatever power is most ready at hand to give it. That power will be the United States; and thus by a logic entirely accordant with State Rights politics, Gov. Vance and his party will be found fighting the rebellion under the flag of the Union.

The course of events that we have sketched is not only possible but, we think, probable; and it may be a matter well worth consideration at Washington whether it is not wise to withdraw Gov. Stanly from his present position, now that the people of North Carolina are manifesting a purpose to free themselves from all connection with the rebellion and to resume the control of their State Government. If, after having fully delivered themselves from the despotic influences that overawed and overbore them, the people of that always previously loyal State decline to recognize the Government of the United States, it will be time to initiate measures to supersede the civil by military authority. Gov. Stanly himself, if he regards the result of the late election as favorably as he is represented to do, would be the first to advise a course that would be so complimentary to his native State, and so advantageous, unquestionably, to the Union cause.

Western Surprises.

It is time the Union commanders in the Southwest were waking up. It can hardly be politic for any part of a people, with a large war on their hands, to be fast asleep. We have suffered three damaging reverses, in rapid succession, in the West, in consequence of the sleepy propensities of our officers. First was the disgraceful surprise and surrender of Gen. Crittenden's command at Murfreesboro, Tenn. We lost 2,000 prisoners there—all because they were "surprised." They didn't think well-bred Southern soldiers would be so uncivil as to disturb them in their sleep. Crittenden was taken in bed at a hotel, and removed from Murfreesboro, before his command was attacked and made aware of his capture. His friends urge that he has been harshly judged, as he only took command of the post the evening before, and went to a tavern to sleep "because his tent had not arrived." A miserable excuse this. He knew he was in the enemy's country, and should never have slept, or thought of his tent even, till he knew his camp was safe from attack. That first night of insecurity was fatal to him as a commander.

Next came the capture of Independence, Mo., by Quantrell's guerrillas. We lost 500 prisoners there. But Independence was "surprised"—it "could not otherwise have been taken." Why surprised? The town stands in a prairie; the eye sweeps the horizon, ten miles or more, in every direction. It was known Quantrell was recruiting in that neighborhood. He got his horde together—came "like a thief in the night," as a more honest soldier might, and captured the town and its defenders. What a name for such a town—*Independence*.

Lastly, we have a case at Gallatin, Tenn., the exact counterpart of the other two. Here is the story by telegraph:

"Morgan entered Gallatin at 4 o'clock A. M., after capturing the sentinels, *who were asleep*. Col. Boone, the Union commander, *was in bed*. The surrender was conditional upon parole for officers and men alike, which was granted. Col. Boone has gone to Kentucky."

And thus we lost nearly two hundred prisoners. They demanded "conditions," and got them—the right of "parole!" This is a mean get off. Morgan never takes prisoners. The scamp would be bored to death with them. He would have to feed and guard them—to move slowly on account of them. This would interfere with his dashing raids, his excitements and—his horse stealings. The sleepy soldiers promise to fight the rebels no more, get their leaves to go home, sleep through the war on feather beds, and still draw their pay from the National Treasury as patriots! This is shameful, and the Government should adopt a rule at once, refusing to continue the pay of any commands that are surprised and captured *asleep*. "Col. Boone has gone to Kentucky." He had better not stay in Kentucky; or if he does, he had better creep into the Mammoth Cave, where his slumbers cannot be disturbed. He cannot be a lineal descendant of old Daniel Boone, who kept vigils for a generation in the wilderness, with the red-skins ever prowling around him.

These three surprises have cost the Government three regiments of men. It will require more drafts than [illegible] unless our officers and men wake up. Wake up, men! the Philistines are upon you!

Stonewall Jackson Again.—A rumor was current yesterday at Washington that Stonewall Jackson, leaving the front of Gen. Pope, had passed into the Shenandoah Valley, and was rapidly advancing upon the Potomac. The tale was inherently probable. A raid along the Valley is a favorite pastime of the prayerful partisan, who, besides, is under engagements with the inhabitants of the district to celebrate harvest home in their company. Not to have heard from him for a week is a sign of mischief. We may be sure he is not inactive, or at all ignorant of his opportunities. If it be practicable to flank Pope, march upon and capture the capital, or carry the war to Harrisburgh, Jackson knows all about it, and doubtless loses not a fragment of time in making necessary preparations. What his hand finds to do he is apt to do swiftly and mightily.

But this very reputation for energy, and the probability it naturally suggests of Jackson's reappearance on the scene of his former exploits, are quite likely to originate the constantly-recurring rumors of his coming. There are reasons, however, why the attempt so promptly baffled before is not likely to be repeated at present. So far as Washington is concerned, sufficient precautions have been taken to repel any attack from the Virginia side. The Arlington lines, more formidable than any works known in modern warfare, are admirably armed and efficiently manned, and even could they be carried, a single battery of artillery at either bridge is ample to prevent the enemy crossing. A direct approach to the capital is, therefore, the least practicable course open to Gen. Jackson. His old track toward the Upper Potomac is far more likely to attract him. Even there, however, the preparations of the War Department have been active; every point of importance being in the hands of our troops, and protected by intrenchments and heavy artillery. To force a passage of the river would indeed entail upon the rebels a sacrifice of life, utterly disastrous at the outset of a campaign in a hostile territory. The mistake is not likely to be made by the Virginia leader, whose most daring demonstrations have always been marked with singular regard to prudence, and the maintenance of secure lines of retreat. The balance of probability therefore turns, all things considered, against the rumored advance. The daily bugbear may be looked for in some other quarter.

Our New Reservoir.—It is a gratifying illustration of the lightness with which the stern hand of War has yet touched the North, that our great pacific enterprise experience no surcease. And assuredly, if any lesser object may divide the interest of the community with the mighty drama which is now being performed on this continent, with the whole world as spectators, it is such a public work as was yesterday brought to completion in the new reservoir. *The Empire City is now imperially supplied with water.* The first indispensable necessity of life is now free to our million citizens, to use plenteously for all the purposes to which nature's gift is put. We are now at the mercy of no contingency. No accident can well be conceived that can cut us off from a copious supply of water. To the resources of the old reservoir are now added the vast capacity of the new one, with its *billion* imperial gallons. And, as was fit with the expansive tendencies of our growing City, respect has been had not only to present needs, but to future requirements. Should New-York push its limits till it covers the whole space up to the lakes and rivers whence these reservoirs draw their floods, the teeming population would still be able to draw an abundant supply of water from the provisions now made.

It is wonderful, is it not? how, with cities and civilization the simplest need takes on vast and complicated proportions. The want which your Indian satisfies by the easy process of filling his two palms with water from the brook becomes with us a problem which taxes the resources of the ablest engineering skill. In the report of the proceedings attending the opening of the new reservoir yesterday, will be found many interesting reminiscences concerning the water-supply of New-York. It was in the recollection of more than one speaker the time when water was retailed by the bucket at Manhattan doors, and that, too, neither the best in flavor nor the most abundant in quantity. It was not in the character of our people, however, that this state of things should be allowed to continue. Accordingly, the subject was much discussed in pamphlets and the papers, and many eminent engineers gave it their attention. Thanks to all these efforts, earlier and later, we now have a series of hydraulic works for supplying our City with water such as make the aqueducts of old Rome little, and such as no city in the world can boast of. This copious supply of pure, sparkling water—copious for all the uses to which the beneficent gift is put—is for us, and our children after us. It is truly a "possession forever."

A Gratifying Appointment.—We see it stated that Cassius M. Clay is to have a command in some Department of the West. We are glad of it. It will give scope to the very great ability which he has always been reputed to possess, but which, through some unlucky combination of circumstances, he has never been able to use. It will gratify also that exuberant martial ardor which has led him to take the field two or three times already, though it has never yet enabled him to remain in it long enough to win any very ensanguined laurels. We trust he may have better luck hereafter.

We are glad to find that Mr. Clay is not going back, as was rumored a few days since, to St. Petersburgh. He has rendered as much diplomatic service already as the country has any right to require at the hands of any *one man during any one* Administration, and as much probably as the Government can stand, on its present footing. Besides, we feared that if Mr. Clay and Mr. Cameron were to exchange places once or twice more, our good friend the Czar Alexander might fall into the mistake of supposing that we had no other men in this country qualified to fill that particular place. We are glad to find that Mr. Clay is about to take the field against the rebels.

[illegible] Exempts.—We understand a project is afoot in the City for organizing a *Garde Mobile*, composed of foreigners and other able-bodied men, not legally liable to the conscription. The uses to which this movable force may be put are mainly these:

1. The preservation of order and obedience to law in the great cities.

2. The manning of National forts, thereby relieving regular troops from that class of service.

3. The rapid transmission of troops to points within the State requiring protection.

4. In general, the enforcement of the laws, the silencing of sedition, and the maintenance of domestic institutions.

A plan somewhat similar has been proposed in other loyal localities. A brigade, composed entirely of exempts, has been offered the War Department by two or three counties in Northern New-York, and we learn that at least fifty thousand men of this class can be had in the State by the Government, to garrison the various forts now tenanted by experienced troops. The idea is a good one, and should be promptly responded to at Washington.

The Brooklyn War Meeting.—The full report given in our columns to-day of the war meeting held yesterday on Fort Green, in Brooklyn, shows it to have been most numerously attended, and enthusiastic in the extreme.

Thirty thousand men and women do not gather and listen for hours to patriotic pleadings for nothing; and, before the sun went down, visible results from the meeting were observed—in the pledging of moneys for the paying of bounties, the enlistment of soldiers, and the organization of recruiting societies. Let the good work continue in this way, and the probability of a draft becomes slender, indeed. Meanwhile, is our sister city not getting ahead of us? This is, we understand, but the first of a series of similar popular gatherings for war purposes to be held in Brooklyn. The Imperial City itself must not lag behind!

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

A Series of Important War Bulletins.

Creation of the Department of the Ohio.

GEN. WRIGHT PLACED IN COMMAND.

[OFFICIAL.]

WAR BULLETINS.

War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, Washington, Aug. 1[illegible].

General Orders, No. 107.—1. Officers of the regular army will, as a general rule, receive leaves of absence to accept the rank of Colonel in volunteer regiments, but not lower grades. Non-commissioned officers and privates will be discharged on receiving commissions in volunteer regiments.

2. The oath of allegiance will not be administered to any person against his own will. It must in all cases be a voluntary act on his part. Nor will any compulsory parole of honor be received; but oaths taken and paroles given to avoid arrest, detention, imprisonment or expulsion, are voluntary or free acts and cannot be regarded as compulsory. All persons guilty of violating such oaths or paroles will be punished according to the laws or usages of war.

3. The laws of the United States and the general laws of war authorize in certain cases the seizure and conversion of private property for the subsistence, transportation and other uses of the army; but this must be distinguished from pillage, and the taking of property for public purposes is very different from its conversion to private use. All property lawfully taken from the enemy or from the inhabitants in the enemy's country instantly becomes public property, and must be used and accounted for as such. The 52d Article of War authorizes the penalty of death for pillage or plundering, and other articles authorize severe punishments for any officers or soldiers who shall sell, embezzle, misapply or waste military stores, or who shall permit the waste or misapplication of any such public property. The penalty is the same, whether the offence be committed in our own or in an enemy's territory.

4. All property, public or private, taken from alleged enemies, must be inventoried, and duly accounted for. If the property taken be claimed as private, receipts must be given to such claimants or their agents. Officers will be held strictly accountable for all property taken by them or by their authority, and it must be returned for the same as any other public property.

5. When foraging parties are sent out for provisions or other stores, the commanding officer of such party will be held accountable for the conduct of his command, and will make a true report of all property taken.

6. No officer or soldier will, without authority, leave his colors or ranks to take private property, or to enter a private house for the purpose. All such acts are punishable with death, and an officer who permits them is equally as guilty as the actual pillager.

7. Commanding officers of armies and corps will be held responsible for the execution of these orders in their respective commands.

By command of Maj.-Gen. Halleck, General-in-Chief of the Army.

(Signed,) E. D. TOWNSEND, Assistant Adjutant-General.

War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, Washington, Aug. 14.

General Orders, No. 105.—The inspection of all cavalry forces preparatory to their being mustered into the service of the United States shall hereafter comprise, in addition to the usual personal examination, a test of horsemanship, to be made under the direction of the mustering officer, and no person shall be mustered into the cavalry service who does not exhibit good horsemanship and a practical knowledge of the ordinary care and treatment of horses.

By order of the Secretary of War.

E. D. TOWNSEND, Assistant Adjutant-General.

War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, Washington, Aug. 13, 1862.

General Orders, No. 106.—Capt. Lyman M. Kellogg, Eighteenth Infantry, having tendered his resignation while under charges for "drunkenness on duty," disobedience of orders, and conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline, is, by direction of the President, hereby dismissed the service, to take effect Aug. 11, 1862.

By order of the Secretary of War.

E. D. TOWNSEND, Asst. Adjutant-General.

Headquarters Provisional Brigades, Washington, Aug. 13, 1862.

General Orders No. [illegible].—1. The attention of the [illegible] the Articles of War [illegible]. All officers [illegible] are to behave themselves orderly in their quarters and on their march, and whoever shall commit any waste, or spoil, either in walks of trees, parks, warrens, fish ponds, houses or gardens, corn-fields, inclosures or meadows, or shall maliciously destroy any property whatsoever belonging to the inhabitants of the United States, unless by order of the [illegible] Commander-in-Chief of the armies of the United States, shall (besides such penalty as they are liable to by law) be punished according to the nature and degree of the offence, by the judgment of a regimental or general court-martial.

2. The recent Presidential order, directing the seizure of the enemy's property in an orderly manner, in no degree modifies the meaning of the foregoing article of war, but is directly in accordance therewith. Marauding, indiscriminate pillage, [illegible] the character of Union soldiers as [illegible] to the noble cause he defends. Such practices, alike destructive of personal honor and military discipline, are strictly forbidden.

3. The enforcement of the foregoing articles of war is particularly enjoined on regimental commanders.

By order of Brig.-Gen. SILAS CASEY.

(Signed) [illegible], A. A. A. Gen.

THE DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO.

War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, Washington, Aug. 19, 1862.

General Orders, No. 112.—1. The Department of the Ohio, hereby created, will be composed of the States of Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin and Kentucky east of the Tennessee River, and including Cumberland Gap and the troops operating in its vicinity.

2. Maj.-Gen. H. G. Wright is assigned to the command of the Department of Ohio.

By order of the Secretary of War.

(Signed) E. D. TOWNSEND, Assistant Adjutant-General.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

Washington, Tuesday, Aug. 19.

THE NEW MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The new Department announced to-day is created in accordance with an arrangement recently made with Gov. Dennison and other prominent Western men, who came on to represent the dangerous condition of the Kentucky border. The plan first decided on was subsequently enlarged, so as to make the new Department an entire Western Border State Department, including the whole region from the boundaries of Pope's Department west, with the Southern States lying contiguous to it, and the Northern States from which supplies must be drawn to defend it. Gen. Horatio G. Wright, just assigned to this important command, arrived here yesterday evening, received his final instructions, and started for his department on the 6 o'clock train this evening. He is an old army officer, Major of Engineers, has been in the service [illegible]. He was engaged in constructing our forts at Tortugas and other important points along the Atlantic Coast. He was made Brigadier-General of Volunteers in September, last year, went to South Carolina as senior Brigadier under Sherman, and was promoted to a Major-Generalship to-day, both as an evidence of the appreciation the Government has for his services, and as necessary to enable him with propriety to take command of a Department where several Brigadiers outranking him are now serving.

THE TAX LAW.

The Tax law goes into effect on the first of September. It begins to be feared that arrangements for putting it into operation can hardly be completed by that time. Blanks are not forwarded yet, and many of them are not prepared, and all the appointments for the Western States are yet unsettled. An effort will be made, however, to hurry matters up. An immense amount of wire-pulling is going on for the New-York appointments.

THE NEW-YORK TAX APPOINTMENTS.

The New-York tax appointments have been under consideration at the Treasury Department all day. Thurlow Weed was closeted with Secretary Chase several hours with regard to them. It is understood that the Collectors have been decided on, and that the list is ready to go to the President. The Assessors will come up to-morrow. No reliable statements as to the successful candidates are allowed to transpire till the President has approved them and made the appointments, as there is a possibility of some of them being revoked.

The following appointments under the Tax law have been made for Michigan:

First District.—[illegible], of Adrian, Collector; [illegible], of Adrian, Assessor.

Second District.—[illegible], of St. Joseph, Collector; [illegible], of Paw-Paw, Assessor.

Third District.—[illegible], Collector; [illegible] Jones, of Lansing, Assessor.

Fourth District.—[illegible], of Grand Rapids, Collector; [illegible], of Ionia, Assessor.

Fifth District.—[illegible], of Mount Clemens, Collector; [illegible], Assessor.

Sixth District.—[illegible], of Flint, Collector; [illegible], Assessor.

THE APPOINTMENT OF GENERALS.

It is understood that few Generals will hereafter be appointed, except to fill vacancies. The death of Williams, McCook and others has recently caused several vacancies, which the appointments announced to-day will fill. Gen. George W. Cullum, [illegible] appointed Brigadier to-day, received his original appointment by virtue of a promise made to Gen. Scott when he was placed on the retired list, that his staff should all be cared for, and that Cullum and Hamilton should be made Generals. He has been serving as chief of Halleck's staff, but through accident his appointment was not confirmed by the Senate.

The following is a list of appointments of Major and Brigadier-Generals just made by the President:

Brig.-Gen. H. J. Wright, of the United States Engineers, to be Major-General.

Col. Michael Corcoran, of the New-York Sixty-ninth Volunteers, to be a Brigadier-General.

Col. Orlando M. Willcox, of the Second Michigan Volunteers, to be a Brigadier-General.

Brig.-Gen. G. W. Cullum, not confirmed by the Senate by an accidental omission, is reappointed to be a Brigadier-General.

Brig.-Gen. J. J. Barnard has been assigned to the command of the fortifications around Washington and the troops assigned for their defence.

MOVEMENTS OF GEN. CORCORAN.

Gen. Corcoran goes to Philadelphia to-morrow, at 11 o'clock. He has been overrun to-day with delegations of Irish societies from New-York, and from different places along the route where they wish him to stop. It is supposed that he will stay over Wednesday night in Philadelphia, and proceed to New-York, according to programme already announced, on Thursday.

Surprise continues to be expressed at the spontaneous outburst of enthusiasm which produced the immense Corcoran demonstration last night. There had been little or no previous notice of the meeting; none of the ordinary means of assembling or augmenting a crowd were resorted to; no music, no banners or transparencies or processions, and yet the crowd in this undemonstrative city, where crowds are usually very hard to assemble, was larger than at any public meeting within the recollection of the inhabitants.

Geo. W. Childs, of Philadelphia, has closed an arrangement with Gen. Corcoran for a volume narrating his prison experiences. The arrangement makes it a very handsome thing for Corcoran.

COMMANDER PORTER AND THE ARKANSAS.

The destruction of the rebel ram Arkansas, by Commander William D. Porter, is warmly commended in official quarters, and the service thus rendered will be suitably acknowledged. This officer was among the sufferers by the action of the Naval Retiring Board, which was subsequently revoked. Last year he was deprived of his command, owing to a charge of disloyalty, but was promptly [illegible]

[illegible]

SCHOOL OF HEAVY ARTILLERY.

The first company of postage currency was made yesterday ... Parties offering coin ... at the Treasury Department.

[illegible]

THE DEFENSES OF WASHINGTON.

The appointment of Gen. Barnard to command the defenses of Washington ... his experience as an engineer peculiarly fit him for developing our defensive resources.

Gen. Burnside is in town.

"OLD GLORY" IN TOWN.

Capt. Stephen Driver, or "Old Glory," as he is ... now in town, en route from New-England ... to his home in Nashville. He will be remembered as the Union man of Nashville, who produced an American flag on the arrival of our troops, which he had kept concealed in the folds of a bed-quilt during the whole reign of secession there ... had a long interview with the President yesterday ...

CABINET MEETING.

Cabinet held a meeting to-day ...

APPLICATIONS FOR PENSIONS.

There have been filed in the Pension Bureau, under the act of July 14, 1862, about 6,000 applications of Invalids for pensions, growing out of services in the current war.

MIDSHIPMEN APPOINTED.

The President, in accordance with the late law, has appointed the following named Midshipmen, ... selected from boys enlisted in the navy.

At Large.—Wm. F. Hall, of the District of Columbia ... of New-York; Lyman G. ... of New-Hampshire; Thomas G. Welles, of Connecticut; Edmund H. Smith, of Maryland; Downs L. ... of the District of Columbia; John R. ... Lewis W. Frost, of Massachusetts ...

... Thomas S. Flood, Wm. ... Frederick M. Wise.

THE INVASION OF KENTUCKY.

[illegible]

Special to the Cincinnati Gazette.

Lexington, Sunday, Aug. 17.

[illegible]

LATER.

[illegible]

"JOHN MORGAN'S" GUERRILLA BAND.

Nashville, Tuesday, Aug. 19.

Morgan is reported to be at Hartsville with 2,000 men.

The train which left Bowling Green this morning has arrived. It met the up train from Nashville at ... and exchanged passengers.

Reception of Col. Corcoran.

From the following telegram received yesterday by Alderman Farley, Chairman of the Committee on National Affairs, it appears that Col. Corcoran will not arrive in New-York until Friday, instead of Wednesday, as previously reported:

Washington, Aug. 19.

Alderman Terence Farley, Chairman:

Gen. Corcoran will leave Philadelphia Friday ... arrive 2 P. M. at Jersey City ...

WILLIAM WALSH,
HENRY SMITH,
THOS. STEVENSON, } Committee.

The Committee of the Common Council are engaged in making arrangements for his reception, which will undoubtedly be one of the most splendid ovations ever offered to any man.

The Late Brig.-Gen. Williams.

The body of the late Brig.-Gen. Williams, who fell at the battle of Baton Rouge, was yesterday conveyed to Newburgh and delivered into the hands of his friends.

On a recommendation of the Mayor, a Committee, consisting of Aldermen ... and Councilmen ... was appointed to accompany the remains to Newburgh. The body was taken from the ... and placed on board the steamer ... at the foot of ...-street, whence, at 3 o'clock, she started for Newburgh.

THE NEWS BY THE EUROPE.

Three Days Later Intelligence.

Action Taken in the Recognition of the South.

Escape of the Anglo-Rebel Steamers from the Tuscarora.

THE MOVEMENTS OF GARIBALDI.

St. Johns, N. F., Tuesday, Aug. 19.

An interruption of the Nova Scotia line prevented the transmission of all the *Europe's* news last night.

The R. M. steamship *Persia*, from New-York, arrived at Liverpool at 11 A. M. of the 9th inst.

The United States steamer *Tuscarora* arrived at Kingstown on the afternoon of the 6th inst.

The London *Times*, of Saturday, has an editorial ... on the ... paper currency in America.

The London *News*, in another article, reviews the conduct of America, in regard to the commerce of Nassau. It questions the policy of carrying out their powers to their full extent, but says that Lord Palmerston is perfectly right in ... a claim which it may be hereafter the interest of their own country to enforce.

The *Morning Post* also has a leader on the subject of the commerce of Nassau. It says the Federal cruisers, by stationing themselves just outside of the prescribed limits of the shore, become an organization for the express purpose of ... the Anglo-American commerce at Nassau.

Mr. Slidell had an interview with M. Thouvenel subsequent to his audience with the Emperor, and M. Thouvenel is asserted to have alleged that the unwillingness of England, was the principal reason why France did not act in regard to American matters.

The recognition of the independence of the South was regarded as pretty certain.

The Confederate steamer No. 290, was last seen by the steamer *John Bell*, which arrived in the Clyde on the 4th. She was steaming 14 or 15 knots per hour.

A grand banquet was given at Sheffield, to Lord Palmerston, who, in his speech, regretted the prevailing distress in the manufacturing districts, but he thought all would admit the wisdom of the Government in not attempting to relieve that distress by interference. He considered that interference would only make matters worse, and the Government would therefore maintain strict neutrality. He hoped that the evils now existing would soon have an end, that a ... feeling would yet prevail on the other side of the Atlantic, and that another year would not see a continuance of the present ... of blood.

Mr. Roebuck made a long speech. He said he had no doubt America would be divided in two, and he thought ultimately into five parts, and never come to be the United States. He denounced the conduct of the North as an immoral proceeding, totally incapable of success. [Cries of "No, no!" "Yes, yes."] Thus they could never be reunited. The war was a mere waste of blood. It was no war against Slavery.

The American correspondence of the *Times* and other papers represent recruiting as a failure, but the *Star's* correspondent says there is no doubt that in a few weeks the President's call would be fully responded to. He represents that McClellan's army is stronger than it was before the late battles.

FRANCE.

Many French journals speak with great anxiety as to Italian affairs under Garibaldi's movements.

The *Opinion Nationale* deplores the fatal hesitation which keeps the French Government aloof from the necessary solution, viz., the evacuation of Rome.

The Bourse was firmer, closing on the 8th at 68f. 10c. for the Rentes.

ITALY.

The Paris correspondent of the *Daily News* asserts positively that Garibaldi has refused to obey Victor Emanuel's proclamation.

The rumor that the English fleet was ordered to join the French squadron in interference with Garibaldi proved false.

A letter from Palermo says the enthusiasm for Garibaldi is so great that young men were disappearing entirely from the place, and if other cities in Sicily imitate Palermo, Garibaldi must soon be at the head of 30,000 volunteers.

At Francavilla, Garibaldi held a council of war at Cefalu on the 4th, at which it was decided to march on Rome, notwithstanding the remonstrance from Turin. The volunteers numbered 6,000. Garibaldi had chartered six large vessels. His plan is said to be to land in the Gulf of Palermo, there to be joined by an auxiliary force, and march on the Roman States.

The official Turin *Gazette* says Garibaldian volunteers would leave for Messina, instead of Palermo. They number 3,000, and are divided into three columns, one conducted by Garibaldi in person.

In the Chamber of Deputies, 4th, M. Rattazzi said there was a rumor, not officially confirmed, that an encounter had taken place between the troops and a band of Garibaldians, and the troops lost fifty muskets.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

The sales of Cotton on Saturday, in the Liverpool market, were 5,000 bales, prices closing firm and unchanged. The sales to speculators and exporters were 3,000 bales.

Breadstuffs closed quiet, but steady, on the 9th.

Provisions were inactive, except Bacon, which was firm.

Consols closed at 93¾@93⅞ for money.

American Securities were firmer, but were without quotable change.

The Europe at Halifax.

Halifax, Tuesday, Aug. 19.

The *Europe* arrived at 9:30, with 66 passengers for Boston. No specie was reported. There is no additional news. She will sail at midnight.

(Advertisement.)

ARCHER & PANCOAST,

Nos. 9, 11 and 13 Mercer-street, New-York,

MANUFACTURERS OF GAS FIXTURES,

Are also extensively engaged in the manufacture and sale of

COAL OIL FIXTURES

Of every description, comprising Chandeliers, Pendants, Dining and Reading-room Lamps, Kitchen Lamps, &c., &c., all of which are offered at very low rates. Orders invited.

(Advertisement.)

Volunteers Read This!—For the derangement of the system, change of diet, wounds, sores, bruises and eruptions, to which every volunteer is liable, there are no remedies so safe, convenient, and sure as Holloway's Pills and Ointment, thoroughly tested in the Crimean and Italian campaigns. Only 25 cents per box or pot.

(Advertisement.)

Gen. Tom Thumb and Com. Nutt, with the new tropical fish and superb large company, are drawing immense crowds at Barnum's, despite the war and hot weather. Barnum's lecture-room is the best ventilated room in the City, and is delightfully cool, even this hot weather.

(Advertisement.)

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and Herring's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with Herring & Floyd's Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 5 16 | Sun sets.... 6 52 | Moon rises.... 12 38

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 3 ... | Gov. Island.. 3 ... | Hell Gate.... 5 ...

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.......TUESDAY, Aug. 19.

Cleared.

Ship New-York, Hewhurst, Glasgow, Wm. & Alfred Wilson.

Barks Young America, Collins, New-Orleans, N. H. Brigham; Kilting, (Pruss.,) ... Antwerp, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; J. Godfrey, Clarke, New-Orleans, Wakeman, Dimon & Co.

Brigs O. B. Allen, Look, Sisal, Miller & Houghton; Johanna, (Oldg.,) Muller, Cork, Ruger Bros.; Sybil, (Br.,) Mulligan, Kingston, Jam., Brett, Son & Co.; Nelson, (Br.,) Cole, St. John, N. B., P. I. Nevins & Son; Louise, (Pruss.,) Schultz, Antwerp, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Scotland, (Br.,) McKinnon, Liverpool, Arthur Leary; North America, Walters, Elizabethport, Joel Fay & Co.

Schooners Judge Taney, Gilmore, Baltimore, ...

[illegible]

Arrived.

U. S. steamship Rhode Island, ..., from Fortress Monroe via Delaware Breakwater 15 hours, in ballast to Col. D. D. Tompkins. Left at the Breakwater steamboat Commodore, from Harrison's Landing for New-York, with the sick soldiers from the Army of the Potomac. She had put in on account of head winds.

Steamer Falcon, Jones, Providence, with mdse. to E. Brown.

Ship Clarissa Currier, Fillmer, Liverpool July 15, with mdse. to Tuck & Deacon. Had light winds the entire passage.

Ship Magnolia, (of Bath,) Sweetser, from Boston, in ballast to C. C. Duncan.

Ship Vision, (of Boston,) Crowell, from Boston, in ballast to Russell & Sons.

Bark Dennis, (Hamb.,) Meyer, Hamburg 51 ds., with mdse. and ... passengers to Kunhardt & Co.

Bark Manco, (Aust.,) ..., Havre 43 ds., with mdse. to C. C. Duncan & Co.

Bark Elizabeth, (Br., of Bristol,) Bourne, Cardiff ... ds., with coal to E. Cunard.

WIND—Sunset, S.

Foreign Ports.

[PER EUROPA.]

Arrived from New-York—Acme and Narragansett, at Queenstown; Laura, Albion and St. Helena, at Deal; Aug. 4, Nederland, at Dartmouth; Leonidas, at Fill; Louisa, at Bristol; Hero, at Antwerp; Mt. Atlas, at Queenstown; Ann Hodgkin, at Dublin; June 28, Alice Provost, at Mauritius; July 4, C. A. Young, at do.

Arrived from Philadelphia—Aug. 5, Dictator, at Liverpool.

Arrived from Baltimore—Alice Stevens, at Havre; Aug. 5, Pathon, at Liverpool.

Sailed for New-York—Aug. 5, Stentor, from Waterford; 7th, American Eagle, from Portsmouth; J. H. Ryerson, from Liverpool; Star, Mobile, from do.

Sailed for Boston—Aug. 5, Winged Arrow, from Liverpool.

Misc.—The Mary Pleasants was robbing wrecked at Algoa.

The steamer Gorton was totally destroyed by fire at Shanghai.

The Hamlet, from London for New-York, put into Portsmouth on the 5th inst., having been in collision.

Pond Marbled Soap is the best. And most economical for laundry and family use, being particularly adapted for flannels and all kinds of woolen goods. Manufactured and for sale by E. MORGAN'S SONS, No. 211 Washington-st., and No. 440 West-st. Also FAMILY, PALE, and No. 1 Soaps.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE TRUSS. Office No. 2 Vesey-st., (under Astor House,) opposite the Church. No connection whatever with any other Truss office of same name. A female attends ladies.

Morton's Gold Pens—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

MARRIED.

Bell—Parke.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Aug. 17, by Rev. Mr. Belden, Mr. Francis Bell, of New-York, to Miss Harriet E. Parke, of Brooklyn.

DIED.

Barclay.—In this City, on Tuesday, Aug. 19, John Barclay, a native of Glasgow, Scotland, aged 38 years.

The friends of the deceased, and of his brothers, Robert and Thomas Barclay, also the members of Templar Lodge No. 203, F. & A. M., are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his brother, Thomas Barclay, No. ... ...-av., at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

Douglas.—At 118th-st., Avenue A, Capt. A. Douglas. His funeral will take place from his father's house on Thursday, the 21st inst., at 1 o'clock.

Howell.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Aug. 18, of congestion of the brain, John C. Howell, aged 31 years, 2 months and 3 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 18 Columbia-st., Brooklyn, on Thursday, at 3 o'clock, without further notice.

Macfarlane.—At Glenwood, L. I., on Tuesday, Aug. 19, after a short illness, Anabella, wife of John M. Macfarlane.

Notice of funeral will appear in papers of to-morrow morning.

Robbins.—In Stamford, Conn., on Monday, Aug. 18, suddenly, Mary Ann, wife of Elbridge G. Robbins, of this City.

The funeral services will take place this afternoon, at 3 o'clock, at the Amity-st. Baptist Church, between Greene and Wooster sts., this City. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

Smith.—In Westport, Mass., on Sunday, Aug. 17, Mrs. Catharine W., wife of James A. Smith, of this City.

Stone.—In the Philadelphia Hospital, on Tuesday, Aug. 5, Corporal A. G. Stone, Company D, Fifth Regiment, N. Y. S. V., Duryee's Zouaves, of wounds received at the late battles before Richmond.

He was taken prisoner at Savage's Station; was released on parole and brought on to Philadelphia, but enfeebled by traveling he could go no further. He was attended by his parents until his death. His remains were brought home to Woodbridge, N. J., where his funeral was attended Aug. 8, by a large circle of sympathizing friends, by whom his loss is deeply mourned. He was an affectionate son and brother. He was loved and respected by all who knew him; and was among the first to respond to his country's call when our flag was in danger.

"None knew him but to love him,
None named him but to praise."

His endearing qualities made him the loved one of his regiment.

Thomas.—On Tuesday, Aug. 19, John Thomas, a native of Wales, England, aged 50 years.

The funeral services will be held at the Chapel of the Sailors' Snug Harbor, on Staten Island, on Thursday, at 3 o'clock P. M. His friends are invited to attend.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

Kentucky, Extra Class 391.—Aug. 19, 1862.

57, 20, 45, 71, 30, 14, 53, 35, 70, 62, 63, 11, 7.

Kentucky, Class 392.—Aug. 19, 1862.

28, 31, 30, 6, 24, 64, 33, 34, 1, 13, 63, 69.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to MURRAY, EDDY & CO., Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE DELAWARE STATE LOTTERIES.

Delaware, Extra Class 336.—Aug. 19, 1862.

73, 16, 5, 60, 56, 34, 17, 1, 15, 14, 57, 48, 75.

Delaware State Lottery, Class 337.—Aug. 19, 1862.

16, 15, 56, 9, 66, 36, 50, 61, 12, 51, 72, 2.

Circulars sent by addressing JOHN A. MORRIS & CO., Wilmington, Del.

JOHN HOOPER & CO., CITY AND COUNTRY ADVERTISING AGENTS, No. 41 Park-row, New-York. New-York Times Building.

J. H. & Co. are inserting advertisements in all Newspapers published in the United States and British Provinces. A careful selection of papers is made, adapted to any business, and the advertising is done in the best possible manner, saving time, trouble and expense to the advertiser. Merchants, Bankers, Brokers, Steamship and Railroad Agents, and business men generally, wishing to extend their trade, are respectfully invited to call at the office, No. 41 Park-row, and examine papers and prices.

Nearly all newspapers published throughout the country are received and filed at this office.

Reference.—Messrs. H. J. Raymond & Co., publishers of the New-York Times, and the publishers of the leading newspapers throughout United States and Canada.

WHAT HAS JAYNE'S ALTERATIVE DONE?

It has cured GOITRE or Swelled Neck.
It has cured CANCER and SCHIRRUS TUMORS.
It has cured complicated diseases.
It has cured DISEASE OF THE HEART.
It has cured DROPSY and WATERY SWELLINGS.
It has cured WHITE SWELLINGS.
It has cured DYSPEPSIA and LIVER COMPLAINT.
It has removed Enlargements of the ABDOMEN and of the Ovaries and Bones and Joints.
It has cured ERYSIPELAS and Skin Diseases.
It has cured BOILS and CARBUNCLES.
It has cured GOUT, RHEUMATISM & NEURALGIA.
It has cured FUNGUS HEMATODES.
It has cured MILK or WHITE LEG.
It has cured MERCURIAL Diseases.
It has cured SCALDHEAD.
It has cured ERUPTIONS on the Skin.
It has cured SCROFULA, or King's Evil.
It has cured ULCERS of every kind.
It has cured Disease of the KIDNEYS & BLADDER.
It has cured CHOREA, or St. Vitus' Dance, and many other Nervous Affections.
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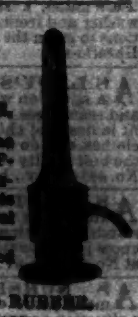

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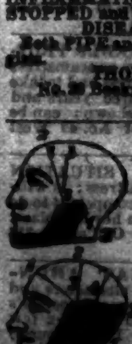

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30,000 PERSONS CURED OF DIARRHŒA AND DYSENTERY, BY Dr. TOBIAS' CELEBRATED VENETIAN LINIMENT. It never fails. Only 25 cents. Sold by all druggists. Depot No. 56 Cortlandt-st.

IMPORTANT.

All articles for soldiers at Harrison's Landing, under Gen. McClellan, or in any other Union camp, should be sent, at half rates, by THE HARNDEN EXPRESS, No. 74 Broadway.

THE BEST PLACE TO BUY LOTS FOR manufactories, stores or dwellings, is at Long Island City, late Hunter's Point, the terminus of the Long Island and Flushing Railroads. Ferryboats run regularly to James-slip and 34th-st., New-York. Inquire at the Land-office, second block from the ferry.

M. S. AMABLE, Agent.

[illegible]

Capt. ISAAC S. LOCKMAN, Late First Lieutenant Co. H, Ninth Regiment N. Y. S. ... No. 396 Bowery ...

NOTICE.

[illegible]

New-York, ... 1862.

... I am authorized by the Secretary of War ... the Governor of New-York that three regiments of infantry raised in this State will be assigned to the Corps d'Armée of ... commanded by Maj.-Gen. Franz Sigel. Gov. Morgan has authorized me to assure you that every regiment, the Fifth Senatorial District Regiment, will be so assigned.

Very respectfully,

GEORGE C. LYON, Captain and Aid-de-Camp to Gen. Sigel.

This regiment is the only one now in this City assigned to Gen. Sigel's command.

The Fifth Senatorial District is prepared to ... all its efforts ...

Come forward at once. ... I have already over 500 men in camp.

... Colonel Commanding ... Headquarters, ... Hall, No. ... Broadway.

NATIONAL VOLUNTEERS.

AMERICANS, TO THE FRONT RANK!

JAMES MAXON having been duly authorized to raise a Company, it is presumed that there is a class of patriotic young men in New-York who desire to enlist in the service of their country, with the intent to render distinguished service in the field,—and under officers who have a regard (in recruiting) to the selection of that class, as well as whose moral qualifications would render them agreeable companions in arms.

Such, and none others, are wanted immediately for this Company. Non-commissioned officers selected from the most efficient in the ranks. An advance, as bounty and pay of $40 will be paid to each recruit on or before being mustered into the service of the United States.

Pay and subsistence commence on enlistment.

All those desirous of enlisting are solicited to call and enroll themselves immediately, at the office, No. 186 West-st., corner of 14th-st.

Capt. J. MAXON, Recruiting Officer.

SPINOLA'S EMPIRE BRIGADE.

ATTENTION! ATTENTION! ATTENTION!

No. 81 Nassau-st.

Company D,

HILLHOUSE LIGHT INFANTRY,

Col. F. J. CLAASSEN, Commanding.

RECRUITS WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

Patriotic young men of New-York, if you desire to enlist in the service of your country, in this her hour of trial, come forward at once—one and all.

You are now called upon to rally to her support. Do not wait to be drafted, but show to the world that we are not compelled to resort to such an expedient in order to crush this monster rebellion.

To arms, then! and join a command officered by men who have had experience in the field, and who are thoroughly qualified to look after the requirements of their men.

$90 bounty paid after being mustered in.

Clothing of the best quality. Relief tickets furnished to families.

Dead-beats need not apply, as such men deter recruiting.

E. P. DOHERTY, Captain Commanding, Late First Regiment U. S. Sharpshooters.

First Lieutenant, J. H. GOODELL.

Second Lieutenant, THEO. A. HENRY.

THE NEW BOUNTIES ARE NOW ALL PAID.

$90, IN ADDITION TO THE REGULAR PAY.

$25 OF IT IN CASH, SOON AFTER SWEARING IN.

$25 OF IT WHEN THE COMPANY IS FULL.

$40 OF IT WHEN THE REGIMENT IS FULL.

RELIEF TICKETS, WORTH $3 A WEEK, given immediately to families.

Uniforms at once, and good quarters on Staten Island, with fine bathing and fishing.

$100 BOUNTY, OR 160 ACRES OF LAND, at the end of the war, which will probably close within another year. $2 PAID DOWN to any one bringing in a recruit, when he swears in.

Experienced officers, and the best of treatment guaranteed.

One Lieutenant, two Sergeants and thirty men still wanted for Company I, Stanton Legion, Col. WM. H. ALLEN.

Apply to No. 182 Essex-st., New-York, to

Capt. WM. W. BADGER.

First Lieutenant CHARLES LIVINGSTON.

PHŒNIX REGIMENT—CORCORAN'S ZOUAVES.

FOURTH REGIMENT EMPIRE BRIGADE.

JAMES C. BURKE, Colonel.

Co. H, (Capt. John D. Hearn,) requires twenty more young men to complete its number. This being the only truly Irish regiment now organizing in the State, young Irishmen about to enlist had better join it, and serve under the green flag. The regiment is intended to be exclusively Irish.

Recruits enlisting in this company will receive

$100 from the United States.
$50 from the State of New-York.
$25 from the City and County.
$13, one month's pay in advance.

Of which, $90 will be paid down on passing muster.

Recruiting office corner Leonard and Centre sts.

JOHN D. HEARN, Captain.
RICHARD OULAHAN, First Lieutenant.
JAMES A. SULLIVAN, Second Lieutenant.

Good tools will do good work.

FOURTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT REGIMENT.

COL. PETER McDERMOTT.

Adj. GEORGE W. WARNER.

Headquarters No. 446 Broadway.

This Regiment is now organizing under the auspices of the District Committee appointed by Gov. Morgan.

To men desirous of serving their country "in this, her hour of trial," superior inducements are offered. In addition to receiving the bounty and advance pay, each recruit has the satisfaction of knowing that he will be commanded by tried and experienced officers. To facilitate recruiting, on and after Monday, Aug. 18, the Headquarters will be open for the transaction of business until 10 P. M.

ENLIST AT ONCE, IF YOU WOULD SECURE THE BOUNTY AND AVOID THE DRAFT.

HEADQUARTERS AT NO. 446 BROADWAY.

CAMP AT TOMPKINSVILLE, STATEN ISLAND.

MONITORS.

Two companies of Monitors having been enrolled in the unprecedented time of seven days,

A THIRD COMPANY HAS BEEN ORGANIZED.

The members pledge themselves to avoid, so far as possible, the prominent sources of immorality and disease usually connected with camp life, and when they become soldiers, not to forget their obligations as gentlemen.

The Third Monitors will be commanded by

CORNELIUS A. COOPER, ESQ.,

Who, in addition to an unblemished moral character, possesses practical and theoretical knowledge necessary for an accomplished soldier.

As this will be the last Monitor Company which can be attached to this regiment, young men are advised to lose no time in enrolling themselves.

Headquarters, No. 389 Broadway.

NINETEENTH WARD MONITORS.

The undersigned having received authority to raise a company of Monitors, to be attached to the Hillhouse Light Infantry, Second Regiment N. Y. S. Volunteers, Empire Brigade, Col. F. J. Claassen, Commanding, call upon all respectable young men of the Ward to come forward and join this company. The citizens of the Ward are resolved to make this a first-class organization, and offer $20 additional bounty to all who join its ranks. Now is your time, Boys, to join a good command. Who would not rather volunteer in this glorious cause, in preference to being drafted?

Capt. AN. DONDNEY.

Recruiting Officer, No. 795 3d-av., near corner 53d-st.

State of New-York,
Judge Advocate-General's Department, }
New-York, August 19, 1862.

To the Citizens of New-York and Brooklyn:

IN OBEDIENCE TO ORDERS FROM THE President of the United States and of the Governor of the State of New-York, a thorough enrollment is about to be made, under my direction, of all white male citizens between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years, residing in the cities of New-York and Brooklyn.

[illegible]

... requires that the names of all persons liable to military duty should be enrolled, so that the proposed draft may not fall with undue severity upon any class of our people. I respectfully urge all good citizens to aid the enrolling officers in the performance of their arduous duties by giving them freely the information required; and I would warn all evil-disposed persons (if any such there be) that by withholding such information or interfering with the enrolling officers, they will render themselves liable to be arrested by the Provost-Marshal's guard, and ...

I further request that any improper conduct on the part of the enrolling officers may be reported at this office, No. 32 Broadway, in the City of New-York, or at the Academy of Music, in the city of Brooklyn, without delay.

WM. HENRY ANTHON, Judge Advocate General and Chief Enrolling Officer.

ATTENTION, RECRUITS.—LOOK TO YOUR own interests while devoting your services to your country. Fourth Battery New-York State Artillery, Capt. JAMES E. SMITH. This Battery is now in the field, and was in the battles of Yorktown, Williamsburgh, Fair Oaks and Malvern Hills. Sixty good men are wanted to fill the ranks. No trenches to dig—no musket drill—no knapsacks or heavy loads to carry. Good pay, good rations, and good officers. Ten dollars extra, besides all Government bounties, will be paid, cash in hand, to all recruits enlisting in this Battery, at the recruiting station No. ... Hudson-st., by order of the 9th Ward Committee.

Corporal JOHN A. THOMPSON, Recruiting Officer.

COMPANY I, OF THE STANTON LEGION, will be mustered into the United States service this week. A few more choice, moral men wanted to raise it to the maximum number. The last chance for the bounties, as they all close after Friday. $90 cash, in hand, to each recruit, and relief tickets for families worth ... a week. Drafting is positively ordered for the 1st of September.

Capt. WM. W. BADGER, No. 182 Essex-st., New-York.

New-York, Aug. 19, 1862.

SHOW YOUR PATRIOTISM, AVOID THE DRAFT AND MAKE MONEY.—Thirty Dollars cash, in addition to the United States allowances, will be paid to one hundred young men who will volunteer for the service of the United States for three years or during the war, within the present week. Apply at No. 6 State-st.

MILITARY.

[illegible]

TURN OUT THE GUARD!

Wanted, about 80 men, able-bodied, to fill up Company ..., Fourteenth Regiment ..., commanded by Capt. JEPTHA A. JONES ... DUDLEY B. HAYNES ... Clothing and quarters furnished immediately. ... every inducement as well as any other organization, and have all the advantages ...

Capt. JEPTHA A. JONES, Recruiting Officer, at City Armory, corner of Henry and Cranberry sts., Brooklyn.

EXCELSIOR BRIGADE.

Brig.-Gen. DANIEL E. SICKLES Commanding.

... additional bounty by private subscription ... paid immediately after mustering ... before leaving the State ... Headquarters No. ... 4th-av.

[illegible]

ARMY ... UNITED STATES ... This Association has completed arrangements for providing substitutes for persons who may be drafted into the Army of the United States ... the Secretary of War. Books are now open at the office ...

THE DRAFTS TO FILL THE FIRST AND SECOND REQUISITION OF 300,000 MEN.

The undersigned for the ... in the Sixteenth Ward ... obtain substitutes ...

D. F. WEBSTER, Insurance Broker, Office No. 229 Broadway.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Recruiting officers are requested to meet the subscriber at his office, No. 28 Bowery, to-day and to-morrow, at ... o'clock M. He is prepared to make satisfactory arrangements for as many men as they can furnish to complete the company, belonging to a regiment now ordered to Washington.

COL. GUERNEY'S NATIONAL VOLUNTEERS.

EXTRA BOUNTY.—The Produce Exchange Committee will pay an extra bounty of $50 to the first 200 men enlisting with this regiment. The bounty will be paid at headquarters, No. 814 Broadway. ...

THE CITIZENS OF THE NINETEENTH Ward are earnestly requested to attend a meeting at 8 o'clock THIS EVENING, at No. ... corner ... for the purpose of ... organization of a COMPANY OF MONITORS for the war.

Ald. Farley, ...
W. C. Conner, ...
Thos. McSpedon, ...
Anson Herrick, ...
George Weir, ...
Albert Cardozo, ...
Thomas McCarthy, ...
Daniel Gallagher, ...
Robert McGinnis, ...
Thomas Crimmins, ...

ARMY SUBSTITUTES.—U. S. ARMY AND NAVY BANKING AND SUBSTITUTE OFFICE.—The undersigned has completed arrangements for providing Substitutes for a limited number of persons who may be drafted into the Army of the United States, under the late order of the Secretary of War. Quartermasters' vouchers, Contractors' and Paymasters' bills, and Officers' pay-rolls ... KINGSLAND, Army and Navy Agent, No. 4 Broadway, one door from Wall-st., New-York.

ARMY SUBSTITUTE ASSOCIATION, 444 BROADWAY.—This Association is prepared for the payment of one hundred dollars to procure substitute in case they are drafted; the money to be paid in deposited in the hands of some well-known Banker, and the stipulation from them that it is to be used for no other purpose. Reference of the highest character given.

A. V. PLATT, for the Association.

ALL PERSONS DESIROUS OF INSURING their lives before going to the war, or those wishing guarantees to have a substitute furnished them in case they are drafted, may learn of such opportunities by calling on W. E. WELLS, No. 1 Bryant-row, corner of Centre-st.

SMITH & BROTHER,

BREWERS OF

EAST INDIA PALE,

BURTON,

AND

PALE AND AMBER

STOCK ALES.

BREWERY,

18th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.,

NEW-YORK.

WARD'S

PERFECT FITTING

SHIRTS.

READY-MADE OR TO MEASURE.

SIX FOR NINE DOLLARS;

OR

SIX FOR TWELVE DOLLARS,

MADE OF NEW-YORK MILLS MUSLIN,

With fine Linen Bosoms and warranted as good a Shirt as sold in the retail stores at $2 50 each.

ALSO, THE VERY BEST SHIRTS THAT CAN BE MADE AT $18 PER DOZEN.

SELF-MEASUREMENT FOR SHIRTS.

Printed directions sent free everywhere, and so easy to understand that any one can take their own measure for shirts. I warrant a good fit. The cash to be paid to the Express Company on receipt of goods.

GENTLEMEN'S

FURNISHING GOODS.

FRENCH FLANNEL

ARMY SHIRTS.

ALSO,

FINE FRENCH ...

AT HALF THE USUAL PRICES.

S. W. H. WARD, FROM LONDON,

NO. 387 BROADWAY,

Between White and Walker-sts.

BROOKLYN CENTRAL INSTITUTE.

Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 111 Oxford-street, (fourth door from Fulton-av.) The Fall Session of this Institution will open Sept. 15, 1862.

Rev. E. H. YOGEL, Miss L. L. OSBORNE, Principals.

J. A. SKINNER, Sec. ...

AFFAIRS IN UTAH.

The Transcontinental Mail Communication with the East—The Irregularity of the Service, and Mode of Making the Schedule—Miscellaneous News.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Great Salt Lake City, Thursday, July 31, 1862.

On Sunday evening, the first Eastern mail arrived over the changed route, and on Monday evening the second is timed, is expected to-night. But when the daily service will be in full and efficient operation, [illegible]. The mails brought are to the 9th June, from New-York. These mails, however, did not come directly upon the new route, but came out Laramie, [illegible], to Denver City, or vicinity, and there cut across eighty miles or so, on to the new route, thus avoiding the South Pass. Of distance, nothing would have been gained by this, but the disappointment of needy animals might have been there.

[illegible] irregularities, and to make newspapers [illegible]. Excepting in the war time of 1857, this has been the worst break that has occurred in the postal history of this region. It was fondly hoped that when the East and the West were linked together with a daily overland mail, the vast interests involved would have secured a [illegible] and efficient performance. But we fully see this hope been blasted. Yet the great interest evinced in the matter on the Pacific slope, and the apparent determination there manifested to have the whole concern dissected, are favorably received here and considered good omens for the future.

Had there been an efficient Government Mail Agent traveling upon this route, with power to inquire into the personnel, material, stock and [illegible] connected with the mails, and report by telegraph on the same to Washington, the true state of things would have been generally known there, and perhaps no stoppage would have occurred. I believe an ample salary devoted to such a purpose would have been considerable gain to the public at large. In exigencies, abundance of assistance could be obtained in this Territory, whether in grain, men, animals or conveyances. But in the beginning of the present difficulties, such assistance, I believe, was carefully avoided.

The annual election for Territorial and County officers will take place on Monday week. The "ticket" is made out, and is as follows:

"Commissioners to locate University Lands, Ira Eldridge, Charles Loveland, Sidney A. Knowlton; Representatives, John Taylor, Hiram B. Clawson, Edwin D. Woolley, Joseph A. Young, Albert P. Rockwood, John V. [illegible] Select Man, Reuben Miller; Sheriff, Robert T. Burton; Recorder, John W. Woolley; County Surveyor, Theodore McKean; Superintendent of Common Schools, Robert L. Campbell."

The Justices of the Peace, nominated for this city precinct, are [illegible] and [illegible].

The above list may be considered that of officers elect, for their several terms, as there is no prospect of [illegible] the Territorial and State [illegible] until the action of Congress be had upon the matter.

"The Fourth" appears to have been very generally observed throughout the settlements in the manner usual in this region, that is, by exploding the "[illegible]" by music, processions, orations, and [illegible] invariably winding up with a dance at [illegible] by no means inviting for the performance of [illegible] lively exercise. Yet the [illegible] has long been the standard recreation in Utah, the Mormon Chief himself taking [illegible] considerably. Doubtless, the [illegible] large theatre will be a formidable competitor for the honors next Winter. Besides, I have noticed latterly a growing taste for outdoor sports other than [illegible] and the game of cricket is now rapidly winning its way to popularity in Utah, for on the 25th a return match between the [illegible] and the Metropolitan clubs of this city, was played. This match was won by the last named club, with twenty-nine runs in excess. The Union scored highest the previous match, thus showing an alternation of luck or an equality of skill. As the boys would say, "that's one to you" and one to me, so another trial is to come off, to prove which has the "best of three." And in the country, I hear, cricket is making its way, too. Thus, you will perceive, the "[illegible]" original prophet, [illegible].

Most if not all of our merchants have been out of stock of some kinds of domestic and other articles for a considerable time. Mr. [illegible] somewhat replenished his, a short time ago, by a small consignment from California. Messrs. Gilbert and Gerrish are ahead in freighting from the East, the present season. A few days since, this firm received twenty-four mule wagon loads from that quarter, they having made the trip in six weeks from Atchison. The mules, fine animals, have started to replenish the stock of that kind of quadruped west of the Sierra Nevada.

The Deseret Agricultural and Manufacturing Society are brushing up a little, having had a new election, which has resulted in the choice of the following officers: President, Wilford Woodruff; Secretary, Robert L. Campbell; Corresponding Secretary, Henry W. [illegible]; [illegible]. Directors "too numerous to mention." So we may expect another grand "Fair" in October, early.

The "ninety days" for which Capt. Lot Smith's company of Mormon Mounted Volunteers, for service on the mail route, were called out, have expired; but is Capt. Lot and some of his men are out after a band of Indians for the rectification of a mistake concerning the proprietorship of one or two hundred head of horses that have been accustomed to graze in the vicinage of Fort Bridger, and the remainder of the company are awaiting his return to that post. Now, whether Capt. Lot has scalped the fugitives, or [illegible] "[illegible] in good order" before his host, is a matter of discussion, but of course the "faith" is that Capt. Lot is safe, and that the redskins are "nowhere."

A number of ox teams, laden with flour, are now en route from this city to Ruby Valley, in order that Col. Connor's command of California Volunteers may be abundantly supplied with the staff of life. The teams expect to bring back freight on account of the bold [illegible].

[illegible]

—The wife of the late Col. Fairbanks has received the following gratifying note:

Headquarters Third Corps Army of the Potomac, Camp near Harrison's Bar, Va., Aug. 5, '62.

Mrs. Maj. J. D. Fairbanks, Detroit, Mich.:

My Dear Madam: I cannot forego the sad duty to express to you how deeply I feel the real loss you have to deplore. It was my good fortune to meet your lamented husband in Alexandria, and to have his valuable services on my Staff until after the battle of Bull Run, on which occasion he was conspicuous for his activity and gallantry. I was much gratified to [illegible] his services were appreciated by his State, [illegible]. The Fifth Regiment of Michigan [illegible] much indebted to him for its efficiency in [illegible], military information, and untiring devotion to his duties, that [illegible] distinguished. His memory will long be [illegible] by those who were so fortunate as to have the opportunity to know his good qualities.

I remain, truly your friend,

S. P. HEINTZELMAN, Brig.-Gen.

LAW REPORTS.

Unconscionable Defence—Question of Costs.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

James Harper et al. vs. Royal Chamberlain, et al.—The plaintiffs sued the defendants, twenty-two in number, who were the directors of the New-York City Insurance Company, for $18,000 damages, sustained by a fire upon premises which had been insured in that Company. The Company had become insolvent, and the the plaintiffs sought to hold the directors for alleged fraudulent representations of the capital and solvency of the Company.

The defendants set up, among other defences, the statute of limitations. The Court held this defence well taken and dismissed the complaint. The various defendants now claiming costs, the plaintiff moved to restrict the defendants to one bill of costs, on the ground that costs were in the discretion of the Court, and the defence was an unconscionable one, and to restrain the defendants from entering more than one bill without the leave of the Court. Plaintiffs relied on section 306 of the Code, which provides that in all actions where there are several defendants, not united in interest, and making separate defences by separate answers, and the plaintiff fails to recover judgment against all, the Court may award costs to such of the defendants as have judgment in their favor, or any of them.

Defendants contended that the Court had no discretion in the matter, and that having succeeded, they were entitled to costs as a matter of course.

The Judge took the papers and reserved his decision.

J. Francis Walton for the motion; Gilbert Dean, A. J. Vanderpoel, H. F. Hatch and Alfred Smith, opposed.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

Franklin vs. Franklin.—Motion granted, and reference ordered.

Emery vs. Robertson et al.—Order granted.

Central Park Fire Insurance Company vs. Van Antwerp et al.—Order granted.

Gregier vs. Smith.—*The Same vs. The Same.*—Orders granted.

Lawrence vs. Shepherd et al.—Judgment ordered.

Wolfe vs. Hubbard et al.—*Underhill vs. Vogel et al.*—Motion granted.

Franklin vs. Franklin; Judd et al. vs. Osbolle.—Motions granted; $10 costs.

Putzel et al. vs. Loewigand et al.—Motion granted, and reference ordered.

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Tuesday, Aug. 19, 1862—6 P. M.

ASHES—The market is rather quiet, but steady, at $6 87½@$6 93¾ for Pots, and $7 for Pearls.

COFFEE—The market for all kinds remains steady, but the business is limited and the sales are unimportant.

COPPER—Refined Ingot is steady and in moderate request; sales of 400,000 lbs. Lake Superior, at 24½c., short time.

COTTON—The cotton market, to-day, has been very dull and inactive, and prices are again somewhat easier, though in the absence of business of importance the decline is only nominal. We quote Middlings at 46c. Two prize cargoes were sold at auction to-day. That of bark Falcon embraced 43 bales Gulf, at 46½c.; 112 do. stained, 43c.; 30 do. damaged, 38c.; 18 do. small, 40½c.; 20 bags large, 39c.; and 2 bags pickings, 26c. Of the schooner Andromeda, 414 bales, at 44½c.; 31 bales stained, 38c.; 130 do. damaged, at 37½c.; and 18 bags loose good at 31½c.

FISH—Dry Cod are in fair demand at slightly lower rates; sales of 1,000 qtls. Bank at $3 75@$3 87½, and 2,000 do. St. George's at $4@$4 12½. French are in limited request at $4 50. Mackerel are quiet yet steady at previous rates. Pickled Herring are dull. Smoked Herring are firm and in limited demand at 28c.@30c. for Scaled, and 20c. for No. 1.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The Flour market is more active and at steady rates for the better grades of Western and State, but is lower for common brands, which close dull. Trade brands are in light supply and in good request. The sales are 15,400 bbls. at $4 85@$5 10 for superfine State; $5 15@$5 25 for extra State; $5 20@$5 45 for sound do. (fancy State;) $5 20@$5 40 for the low grades of Western Extra; $5 40@$5 55 for shipping brands of Round Hoop Extra Ohio, and $5 65@$6 25 for Trade Brands. Canadian Flour is in limited demand and is heavy, the inquiry is mainly for the better grades; sales of 900 bbls., at $5 20@$5 40 for the low grades of Extra, and $5 50@$6 25 for trade brands. Southern Flour is in fair request, especially good Family Extras; sales of 1,000 bbls., at $5 20@$5 90 for Mixed to good Superfine Baltimore, &c., and $6@$7 for trade brands. Rye Flour is steady and in fair demand; sales of 250 bbls., at $3@$4 30 for Superfine and Extra. Corn Meal is scarce and is firm and in fair request; sales of 300 bbls. "Fairfax," at $3 70 afloat.

GRAIN—The Wheat market is less active; owing partly to the meagre supply offering, the demand is fair, mainly for export, to port and to arrive, but the undesirable assortment restricts business materially. Prime qualities are firm, but inferior descriptions are heavy. The sales comprise 153,000 bushels, and consist of 25,000 bushels Chicago Spring, at $1 10½@$1 21; 82,000 bushels Milwaukee Club, at $1 20@$1 24; 37,000 bushels Amber Iowa, &c., at $1 24@$1 26; 4,000 bushels Amber Green Bay, at $1 20@$1 26½; 18,300 bushels Red Western, at $1 30@$1 35, the inside rate for inferior; 20,000 bushels Amber Western, at $1 37; 2,000 bushels new red Southern, at $1 40; 5,200 bushels White Indiana, at $1 40, and 3,400 choice White Kentucky, at $1 56. Barley and Barley Malt are still quiet, but the supply is small and prices are firm. Oats are in light supply, and State are firmer; sales of Western and Canadian, at 48c.@51c., and State 51½c.@52½c. Rye is scarce and in fair demand at 78c. for Western, and 82c.@83c. for State. Corn is less active, but sound is scarce and firm, while unsound is easier; sales of 80,000 bushels at 48c.@55c. for unsound and heated; 54c.@58c. for Eastern mixed; 59½c.@60c. for shipping do., 60c. for Western Yellow, and 70c. for do. White.

GUNNY BAGS—Are in moderate request; sales of 50 bales at 14c., cash.

GUNNY CLOTH—Is in moderate demand; sales of 200 bales at 11c., cash.

HAY—The market is firm, with a good demand for shipping; sales of 1,400 bales, at 55c.@70c. ℔ 100 lbs.

HEMP—Domestic is very quiet and prices are somewhat nominal. Foreign is in moderate request and prices are firm; sales of 145 bales Jute at $114, 6 mos., and 900 do. Manila at about 7⅛c. per lb., cash.

HOPS—The market is quiet, but the stock and receipts are alike moderate, and prices are steady; sales of 50 bales new, at 15c.@20c. for common to choice.

LATH—Are in active demand, but at lower rates; sales of 1,000,000 Eastern at $1@1 05, cash and three months, mainly at the latter rate.

LIME—The market is more active and firmer for Common Rockland. Sales of 800 bbls. Lump at 90c., and 3,600 do. Common Rockland at 60c., cash.

MOLASSES—The inquiry is still moderate for all kinds, at steady rates. We hear of sales of 145 hhds. St. Kitts at 33c., and 10 do. Barbadoes, at 38c.

NAVAL STORES—Are very quiet, but the small lots retailing from store command extreme rates.

OILS—Crude Whale has been in lively demand the past week, principally for export; the sales include 15,000 bbls., (including 13,000 for export,) at 56c.@60c. for Ordinary to Prime quality. Crude Sperm is in moderate request; sales of 1,860 bbls. during the week, at the East, at $1 35@$1 40 ℔ gallon, cash. Other kinds are firm, and in fair request.

PROVISIONS—The Pork market is fairly active, in part for Government use, and, with limited arrivals, prices are firmer; sales of 1,870 bbls., at $11 50@$11 75 for Mess, and $10@$10 12½ for Prime. Beef is steady and in fair request; sales of 230 bbls., at $13 75@$14 for plain Mess, and $14 75@$15 12 for extra. Bacon is scarce and wanted. Cut Meats are steady and in better demand; sales of 376 hhds. and boxes, at 3¾c.@4½c. for Shoulders, and 6c.@6¾c. for Hams. Lard is firm and in good request; sales of 1,700 bbls. at 8½c.@9½c.

RICE—Carolina remains quiet and firm. East India is in better demand, though the sales thus far consummated are not very large. 250 bags Patna were sold at 6½c.@6¾c.

SALT—The market is quiet but firm, and most of the arrivals are going into store. Sales of 3,500 bushels Bonaire at 28c.

SEEDS—The inquiry is limited for Clover Seed, with moderate sales, at 8½c.@9c. Timothy Seed is in moderate demand, at $2 75@$3, with sales of 200 bushels Prime at the latter rate. Rough Flax Seed is steady and in fair request, at $2@$2 15 ℔ bushel of 56 lbs.

SUGARS—Raw Sugars are still in good request from the trade and refiners, and the market rules very strong. At the auction sale, to-day, from ⅛c.@¼c. ℔ lb. advance was established. The transactions embrace some 1,500 hhds., at 8⅛c.@8⅝c. for Cuba, 7⅞c.@10c. for New-Orleans, a few clarified do. at 11⅛c., and 400 boxes Havana at 8½c. By auction, sales of 463 hhds. New-Orleans sold at 9⅛c.@10c., at 3 and 4 months. Refined are very firm, at 12½c.@12¾c. for Hards.

TALLOW—The market is quiet but firm; sales of 22,000 lbs. City, at 10⅜c.@10½c., cash.

TOBACCO—Is in fair request, especially Kentucky, and prices are well maintained; sales of 372 hhds. Kentucky at 11c.@20½c.; other descriptions are inactive.

WHISKY—The market is less active, and is rather easier and somewhat unsettled. Sales of 600 bbls. at 32c.@32½c. for Western, in store and afloat, and 33c. for E. & D.

FREIGHTS—Are rather quiet, but rates are well maintained. To Liverpool the engagements are 68,000 bushels Wheat at 11¼c.@12c., in bulk and bags; 2,500 bbls. Flour at 3s. 3d.; 40 tons Oil, at 40s. To London: 2,700 bbls. Flour at 3s. 10½d.@4s.; 350 tons Oil Cake at 40s.; 1,000 bbls. do. at 4s. To Glasgow: 6,500 bushels Wheat at 12½d.; 200 bbls. Flour at 4s. To Bristol: 5 tons Oil at 42s. 6d.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Glasgow	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 6
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	Aug. 9
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 13
City of New-York	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 13
Hibernian	Liverpool	Quebec	Aug. 14
Persia	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 16
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 16
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 20
City of Washington	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 20
Asia	Liverpool	Boston	Aug. 23
Borussia	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 27
Australasian	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 30
New-York	Southampton	New-York	Sept. 3
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	Sept. 10
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	Sept. 24
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 1
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 12

FROM AMERICA.

Arabia	Boston	Liverpool	Aug. 20
Bavaria	New-York	Southampton	Aug. 23
City of Baltimore	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 23
Scotia	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 27
Hansa	New-York	Southampton	Aug. 30
Glasgow	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 30
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	Sept. 3
Teutonia	New-York	Southampton	Sept. 6
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 9
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 10
Asia	Boston	Liverpool	Sept. 17
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 25
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 11

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North Mails close at .... 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at .... 5 A. M. and 4:30 and 10½ P. M.
Western Mails (old Erie Railroad) 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at 5 A. M., 3 P. M., 4 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 6½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

DR. WAIT & SON, NO. 5 BOND-ST., near Broadway, continue to extract teeth positively without pain or danger, under their new chemically-purified chloroform. All dental operations on terms to suit the times. Refer to Drs. Pond, Gilchrist, Stillwell and Baldwin, and Rev. Drs. Ferris and Parker.

IF C. F. E., WHO LEFT CHICAGO SOME FIVE years since, for New-York, will inform his friends in Chicago where to address him, he may receive information of much value to him.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a Protestant young woman, to do chamberwork and light waiting, or fine washing; has the best of City recommendations as to honesty and capability. Call at No. 202 East 13th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A situation, by a respectable young girl, as chambermaid, and to assist in finewashing and ironing, or to go as laundress; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 33 West 12th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman wants a situation as chambermaid and to take care of children and plain sewing and chamberwork; has good City reference from her last place. Call for two days, at No. 162 Waverley-place.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A neat, tidy young woman wishes a situation to do chamberwork and waiting, or do the housework of a small family; no objection to go a short distance in the country; has good City reference. Apply for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, WAITRESS AND HOUSEMAID.—Wanted, situations by two respectable Protestant girls; one to do chamberwork and waiting, the other to do general housework. Can be seen for two days at No. 146 Columbia-st., between Carroll and Summit sts., Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young Protestant woman as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; can be highly recommended from her last place. Call or address MRS. SAVAGE, No. 19 President-st., near Hamilton-av., South Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A young girl wants a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or will undertake to do general housework in a small private family. Has good references from her late employer. Call or address No. 173 West 31st-st., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—An English Protestant girl wants a situation; is a good chambermaid and waitress; or would do housework for a small family. Has good City reference. Call at ACKERMAN & CONKLIN'S, No. 97 4th-av.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation as good cook, washer and ironer, and is a first-rate baker; understands pastry and poultry of all kinds, and understands taking care of milk and butter; has no objection to City or country; has good reference; can be seen for two days, if not engaged. Call at No. 11 James-st., 3d floor, front room.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A RESPECTABLE woman as good meat and pastry cook; understands all kinds of cooking; has lived in the best of families, and would be willing to live in a small family, and to assist in the washing; good City reference, if required. Can be seen till suited at No. 42½ West Washington-place.

AS COOK.—A STEADY, RESPECTABLE WOMAN wants a situation as cook; understands cooking and baking in all their branches; none need apply but a private family that is willing to pay good wages; no objections to go to the country; good reference given. Call at No. 303 Greenwich-st., near Canal, in the store, or address M. B., Box No. 201 Times Office.

AS COOK.—A COOK'S SITUATION WANTED BY a young woman, who understands all kinds of soups and pastry, jellies and blanc mange; would go a short distance in the country; best of City reference. Call at No. 87 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Can be seen for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A first-class meat and pastry cook; understands jellies, soups and game; has no objections to a first-class private family, boarding-house or hotel, either City or country; the best of City reference can be given. Can be seen for two days at No. 9 5th-st., in the rear building.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE middle aged Protestant woman, a situation as cook in a respectable family; lived four years in her last situation; the best reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 242 7th-av., top floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED BY A COMPETENT WOMAN a situation as good cook; is a good bread and biscuit baker; would assist with the washing; has the best of City reference. Apply for two days at No. 11 Union Court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—A FIRST-CLASS GERMAN PROTESTANT cook wishes to obtain a situation in a private family; understands cooking in all its branches; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 173 West 37th-st., near 8th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A first-class Scotch Protestant cook, with good City reference; understands her business thoroughly in all its branches. Inquire at No. 142 8th-st., a few doors east of Broadway.

AS FIRST-CLASS COOK AND CHAMBERMAID and waitress, situations by two Protestant persons; the cook is experienced in all kinds of French and English dishes, meat and pastry; best of references given. Can be seen, at the Manhattan Employment Office, No. 832 Broadway, near 23d-st. A. M. SEE.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, by a competent, tidy woman, who seldom changes her employer, a situation as cook and laundress, or regular laundress; is a good baker; understands meats, poultry, baking and pastry; wages $7. Call at or address No. 184 East 21st-st., for two days.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted by a young woman to cook, wash and iron; is a good plain cook and an excellent washer and ironer; can be highly recommended from her last place. Call at No. 311 1st-av., between 18th and 19th sts.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable girl as cook, washer and ironer, or would go as laundress; no objections to go in the country. Apply for two days at No. 4 Horatio-st.

AS LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A situation wanted by a young woman as lady's maid and seamstress; understands hair dressing; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses and all kinds of boys' clothes, and do up ladies' muslin and French fluting; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 460 6th-av., between 27th and 28th sts.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as laundress; understands her business in all its branches; good City references; no objections to the country. Call, for two days, at No. 246 6th-av., between 21st and 22d sts.

AS NURSE.—A YOUNG WOMAN, HAVING many years' experience in the care of children, wishes a situation as nurse; she fully understands the care and management of children; can take the entire charge of an infant from its birth; can do plain sewing; is willing and obliging; has the best of City reference; no objection to the country or to travel. Call or address No. 214 East 21st-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS WET NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION as wet nurse, by a very respectable woman, who has lately lost her baby, either to go out or at her own house. Apply, for six days, at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, for Mrs. MARONEY.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED by a respectable young woman—a Protestant; can do all kinds of family sewing; can also operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine; would take care of grown children, or assist with the chamberwork if required; can be seen, for two days, at No. 40 4th-av., in the bookstore, from 10 to 3 o'clock P. M.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman wishes a situation as seamstress and to do light chamberwork, or as seamstress and to take care of children; lived in her last place three years and five months; best of testimonials can be shown; can be seen for two days, if not engaged. Call at No. 43 West 19th-st., near 6th-av.; ring the upper bell.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable young woman, as waitress; is willing to assist with any other light work; is competent to do her business; has lived over three years in her last place. The best of City and country references. Call at No. 213 West Houston-st., near Greenwich.

GOOD SERVANTS IN GREAT ABUNDANCE and variety, with investigated characters and qualifications, may be found at the Employment Society's Office, at Clinton Hall, on Astor-place and 8th-st., a few doors east of Broadway, (formerly at the Bible House.) German, Dutch, French and Italian languages spoken. Rev. WM. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

TO LAWYERS AND OTHERS.—A LADY of the highest respectability, refinement and education, an exceedingly rapid and accurate writer, desires employment at her residence, or elsewhere, as copyist, amanuensis or accountant. Unexceptionable references given. Address TALCOTT, Box No. 126 Times Office.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—SITUATION WANTED, BY a respectable single man, as coachman; long experienced in this City, in which he has lived with some of the first families; best of City reference as to character and capability. Can be seen at No. 222 4th-av., or a note can be addressed to COACHMAN, at that place.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a young man, as coachman and groom in a private family; knows his business thoroughly; has lived with the most respectable families in the City; can give several years' City reference. Address M. C. P., Box No. 212 Times Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION as coachman, by a Protestant young man, who thoroughly understands his business; the best of references given as to honesty, sobriety and capability. Address A. B. S., Box No. 208 Times Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY a single man, as coachman; the best of City reference given. Call or address a note at Richard Campbell's, Saddler, No. 89 4th-av.

AN ASSISTANT COACHMAN.—AN ACTIVE intelligent lad, 16 or 17 years of age, (not over,) is wanted as assistant coachman and groom to a gentleman traveling. None except those used to horses need answer. Address G. MORRIS, Times Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—HOUSEKEEPER, &c.—A first-class Protestant man and wife want situations; the man as coachman and gardener, or farmer and gardener; is capable to take charge of a place; the wife to work in the family or keep house; willing to make themselves generally useful; best of references. Call at No. 141 Grand-st.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—A PROTESTANT MAN wants a situation in the country as coachman; he can do gardening, milking, &c., if required; ninety-one references of ability and good character can be given if required. Call or address S. T., No. 9 City Hall-square.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTED, a situation, by a married man without incumbrance, as coachman, or coachman and gardener; thoroughly understands his business; can furnish the very best of recommendations. Address J. W., Box No. 209 Times Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTED, by a respectable young man, a situation as coachman and gardener; understands his business thoroughly in all its branches; good references. Address J. M., Box No. 217 Times Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—A SITUATION wanted, by a young man, in the country, as coachman and gardener; has reference from his last employer. Address T. P., Box No. 106 Times Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation as coachman and groom, by a man who thoroughly understands his business, and is reliable, and has lived between six and seven years in his last situation; has had long experience in this country, and has the best of reference to show. Has no objection to the country. Any gentleman wishing such a man, may address J. H., coachman, Box No. 208 Times Office, or at Tarrytown, N. Y., for two days.

A COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, A colored coachman and groom for a private family; references of the highest character required; wages liberal. Apply at No. 7 Chatham-square.

AS WAITER.—WAITER'S SITUATION WANTED in a private family, by a respectable single man, (Protestant,) who thoroughly understands the care of plate and the various duties in the above capacity, and can produce the highest City reference as to character and capability; has no objection to a country situation. Address A. B. C., No. 54 East 13th-st., in the book-store, for two days.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family, by a man that understands his business thoroughly; any family that wishes to engage him, either in town or country, will find him able to give full satisfaction, and attentive to his business; has the best of City reference. Apply, for three days, at No. 224 4th-av., corner of 22d-st., in the grocery store, for J. T.

HELP WANTED.

A BOY.—WANTED, IN A WHOLESALE HOUSE, an active boy from 14 to 16 years of age. One that can make himself generally useful, may address in own handwriting, stating salary expected and giving residence, A., Box No. 130 Times Office.

A BOY.—WANTED, A BOY ABOUT 16 YEARS old as attendant and errand boy; he must be smart and intelligent. Address MARTIN, Times Office, in own handwriting.

A BOY—WANTED, A BOY IN A HARDWARE store. Address, giving age and reference, T. S., Box No. 106 Times Office. Residence in Brooklyn preferred.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, A GOOD, STEADY man as coachman, with good references; one who prefers a place a short distance from New-York. Apply to W. SCHREINER, No. 11 Prince-st.

H. C. BEACH & CO.

A COOK.—WANTED, A WOMAN TO COOK AND assist with the wash. Those with City references may apply at No. 73 7th-av.

A HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, AS HOUSEKEEPER, an active and capable Christian woman, accustomed to the care of provisions, and the management of household work. Apply, with good references, at St. Luke's Hospital, West 54th-st., between the hours of 3 and 5 P. M. Access by 6th-av. cars.

WANTED—A SMART, ACTIVE BOY TO GO ON errands, do some writing, and make himself useful; salary $100 to $150, according to his ability and experience; one residing with his parents preferred; none but a good writer wanted. Address C. & R., Box No. 144 Times Office.

SALESMEN WANTED IN A WHOLESALE hat, cap and straw goods house, for the States of New-York, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana. Parties offering must be familiar with the trade, and produce undoubted reference as to capacity. Address Box No. 1,402 Post-office.

WANTED—BY THE SUBSCRIBER, TWO GOOD horse-shoers. J. W. POMEROY, Lithgow, Dutchess County.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

LUMBER-YARD FOR SALE.—THE STOCK, fixtures, good-will and real estate of a well-established lumber-yard, doing a good business, for sale on easy terms; or, the yard would be leased, if preferred; a rare chance for any one desirous of engaging in a paying business. Apply personally or by letter, to the subscriber, on the premises, foot of 130th-st. and North River, Manhattanville, N. Y. W. DUNNING.

HAT AND CAP STORE FOR SALE, OR EXCHANGE FOR STOCKS OR REAL ESTATE.—Located on the best business street in the City. Beautiful and complete fixtures. Stock moderate and in excellent order. Will be sold very cheap for cash, if immediately applied for. Address MONITOR, Box No. 147 Times Office.

TO LAWYERS.—A GENTLEMAN, FAMILIAR with the Courts and the practice, wishes a position either as partner or managing clerk in an office doing a good business. Address LAWYER, Box No. 108 Times Office.

A DRUG-STORE OF FORTY YEARS standing, corner Bowery and Grand-st., for sale to a cash customer; inducements will be offered. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE PROPERTY KNOWN AS THE Phoenix Sugar Refinery, of Brooklyn; is in complete working order. For particulars, inquire of FRANCIS SKIDDY, No. 101 Wall-st.

DRY GOODS.

MOSQUITO NETS

at $1 apiece.

HARTWELL'S PATENT CANOPIES.

PALMER'S PATENT CANOPIES.

G. L. & J. B. KELTY,

No. 359 Broadway.

LADIES, THIS IS THE LAST MONTH for nice-fitting dollar corsets, 50c. skirts, and the fine 25c. stockings, cheap hair nets, gloves, fancy goods, Zephyr worsted, yarns and small wares. This month prices must advance. Now is the time to save money. Send your orders and postage stamps. N. B.—Premiums allowed on silver and gold.

ELGER'S Nos. 869 and 889 Broadway, near 19th-st.

NOTICE.—EAST INDIA AND INDIAN GOODS in every variety, wholesale and retail. FOUNTAIN'S India Store, No. 653 Broadway.

MARBLE WORKS.

MARBLE MANTELS.

Mantels sold at astonishingly low prices at KLABER'S Marble Yards, No. 54 First-av., near Third-st., and No. 169 East 13th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y. Mantels put up in any part of the country.

MARBLE AND SLATE MANTELS.—$30,000 worth of enameled slate mantels, imitation of the most costly marbles now in use; will be sold 25 per cent. below manufacturers prices. Also, marble mantels, monuments and tomb-stones.

WM. S. SEE & CO., No. 300 Hudson-st.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment in the City of enameled furniture in all colors and styles; walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail; also mattresses and paillasses. WARREN WARD, Manufacturer, No. 277 Canal-st.

SOMETHING NEW.—CALL AND SEE PAYNE'S patent Wardrobe Bedstead, also his patent folding Mosquito Bar, the cheapest and best in use, at GRIFFIN'S, No. 181 Canal-st., near Mott.

MACHINERY, &C.

WANTED—STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER, new, or one that has been used but a short time, of about fifteen or twenty horse-power. Address, stating price and particulars, for three days, Box No 176, Middletown, N. Y.

TODD & RAFFERTY, MANUFACTURERS of Stationery, Portable Engines, Boilers, Flax, Hemp, Oakum, Rope machinery, No. 13 Dey-st. Second-hand engines constantly on hand. Works, Paterson, N. J.

COAL, &C.

CHAS. A. HECKSCHER & CO.'S

SUPERIOR RED AND WHITE ASH SCHUYLKILL COALS,

Carefully prepared for Furnaces, Grates and Ranges

AT $6 00

PER TON OF 2,000 POUNDS, AT RETAIL,

Delivered screened, from yard, in any part of the City. Orders received at No. 46 South-st., and at yard foot of 16th-st., East River. JAMES O'NEIL, Agent.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. [illegible] Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

TO SMOKERS—MULTUM IN PARVO.

PATENT TELESCOPIC SMOKING TUBE AND COMPRESSED CHARGES.

On receipt of one dollar, we will send one of our Patent Tubes and fifty charges. These charges are made of pure Havana tobacco, and are equal to the best imported cigars. The tubes represent a cigar perfectly, and will last for years. To Agents a liberal discount will be made. Call or send for a circular, (stamp inclosed.)

WM. A. LUDDEN & CO., No. 12 Barclay-st.

AN AMERICAN FAMILY, WITH ONLY ONE child, would like the care of a furnished or unfurnished house for the use of the same. References satisfactory. Address Box No. 968 Post-office.

INSTRUCTION.

THE ABBOT COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES,

5th-AV., CORNER OF 34th-ST.,

will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 17.

For information or circulars, address

GORHAM D. ABBOT, Principal.

EAGLESWOOD MILITARY ACADEMY.

The eighth Academic Year will commence on MONDAY, Sept. 1. The first week will be spent in examining students and organizing classes.

A class will be formed in the science of Navigation for those wishing to fit themselves for the Quarter Deck. Opportunities for practice in seamanship will be provided when the number of nautical students warrant it.

Applicants are invited to visit Eaglewood. Access from New-York by Staten Island Ferry and Railroad (foot of Whitehall-st.) at 7 and 9 A. M., and 1, 4 and 6 P. M.; from Philadelphia by Camden and Amboy Railroad, (Walnut-st.,) at 6 A. M. and 2 P. M. Circulars and information may be obtained at No. 27 Park-place.

MARCUS SPRING, Proprietor,

No. 27 Park-place, N. Y.

E. N. WHEWELL, Principal, Eaglewood,

Perth Amboy, N. J.

SING SING

FEMALE SEMINARY.

Rev. S. N. HOWELL, A. M.,

Principal.

Located on the Hudson, thirty miles from New-York. Lately removed to the beautiful mansion of Wilkes McCord.

The tenth semi-annual session begins Tuesday, Sept. 2.

Catalogues, &c., at Carter's bookstore, at Stiles', No. 6 Astor-place, or of the Principal, Sing Sing, N. Y.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN, Nos. 48 and 50 East 24th-st. BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.

Pupils prepared for West Point, the Navy School, College and Business. A pupil can enter when six years of age, and remain until he is twenty. Prospectus, with full details, to be had. Lessons will be resumed on SEPT. 15.

ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE

Offers unsurpassed educational advantages, while a new and elegant building, tastefully furnished, will afford the accommodation and attractions of a delightful home. Number of pupils limited to twenty. Annual expenses, including the usual extras in regular course, $440; exclusive of extras, $275. For circulars address the Principal, C. G. HAZELTINE, Morristown, N. J.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS'

FRENCH AND ENGLISH

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,

No. 56 West 14th-st., near 6th-av.,

Will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 18.

Circulars may be obtained at the principal bookstores, and at No. 56 West 14th-st.

MRS. MACAULAY'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL,

No. 253 Madison-av.,

S. E. corner of 40th-st.

Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 16. Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 1. Until then, letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention.

MADAME C. MEARS BURKHARDT,

Nos. 222 and 224 Madison-av., corner of 38th-st.

ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,

Will reopen Sept. 17.

Madame C. M. B. will be at home from Sept. 2.

Circulars at Beers & Co.'s, No. 701 Broadway; Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway.

MISS BEAN

Respectfully informs her friends that her French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies,

No. 141 Madison-av.,

Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 16.

Miss BEAN will be in town after Sept. 5. Meantime letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention.

VAN NORMAN INSTITUTE,

An English and French family and day school for young ladies, Nos. 5 and 7 West 38th-st., will reopen Thursday, Sept. 18. For full information, see circular. The Principal will be at home on and after Sept. 1. In the meantime letters to his address in the City will receive prompt attention. D. C. VAN NORMAN, Principal.

MRS. LEVERETT'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,

No. 22 West 15th-st.,

Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 16. Circulars, stating terms, &c., may be obtained at the above address.

MISS HAVENS'

FRENCH AND ENGLISH

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,

No. 320 Madison-av., between 39th and 40th sts.

Will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 15th.

School Circulars may be had at her residence.

THE RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE,

Nos. 435, 437 & 439 5th-av., New-York, will reopen WEDNESDAY, September 10.

For circulars, address

H. M. PIERCE, Principal.

POUGHKEEPSIE FEMALE ACADEMY.—The next Academic year commences on the first Wednesday in September, and continues forty-three weeks. The Trustees do not deem it necessary to enumerate the superior advantages afforded young ladies at this institution for acquiring a thorough and, at the same time, finished education. It is sufficient to say that they retain their Principal, Rev. D. G. WRIGHT, A. M., with a corps of twelve accomplished assistants; and that the same faithful and devoted efforts will be made by them for the future which have given this institution a rank among the best Female Seminaries of the land. Parents confiding their daughters to the care of Mr. and Mrs. Wright may be assured that every attention necessary, either to their comfort or happiness in a refined and Christian Home, will be bestowed upon them. For particulars, we refer to our catalogue, which may be had of the Principal, or

H. D. VARICK, Secretary of Trustees.

Poughkeepsie, Aug. 12, 1862.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY.—POUGHKEEPSIE-ON-THE-HUDSON. This very select family school for the education of a limited number of young ladies, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 10. Mr. J. Ernest Perring, the celebrated tenor, and Mr. Fred. Rondel, Associate of the National Academy of Design, are among the instructors exclusively engaged.

Reference is made to Rev. Drs. Chauncey and Geer, Rev. Morgan Dix, Mr. Jas. Winslow, of Winslow, Lanier & Co., Mr. R. C. Grocheron, No. 63 Murray-st., and Mr. R. Storrs Willis. Catalogues may be had at Randolph's and at Appleton's, or by post, of the Rector,

Rev. GEORGE T. RIDER, A. M.

BOYS' BOARDING-SCHOOL, BLOOMFIELD, N. J.—Fifty minutes (by Morris and Essex Railroad) from New-York. At this finely-located school boys receive a thorough business education, and have a good home. Limited number of scholars, eight; two vacancies are open. Terms, $160 per annum; $40 per term. Address the Principal, Mr. HERDSMAN, Bloomfield, N. J.

RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, TROY, N. Y.—The Thirty-ninth Annual Session of this Institution will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 17, 1862. All the Courses of Instruction will be given during the coming year, precisely as heretofore. The Annual Register, containing full information, may be obtained from

Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, Pittsfield, Mass., commences its Forty-third Semi-Annual Session Oct. 2. With an attendance undiminished by the war, it continues its rare facilities for instruction in the solid and ornamental branches, and for physical culture. For circulars address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal.

MONTICELLO ACADEMY.—FALL SESSION opens Sept. 10. Location pleasant, healthy; instruction thorough. References—Isaac O. Barker, Esq., President of Rutger's Fire Ins. Co., No. 176 Chatham-square, New-York; G. W. Morrison, Esq., Nos. 313 and 315 Broadway, New-York. J. B. NIXON, A. M.

JOHN MacMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH, English and Primary School, at No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 8. Circulars can be had at Lockwood's, Crowen's, and Price's, Nos. 411, 699, and 864 Broadway.

THE NEXT SESSION OF ERASMUS HALL, Flatbush, L. I.,—a select family school for boys,—will commence on MONDAY, Sept. 1. For circulars, &c., address the Principal.

Rev. W. W. HOWARD, A. M.

MOUNTAIN-VIEW SEMINARY—FISH-kill Landing, on the Hudson.—A pleasant home for boys, with thorough instruction. Reopens Sept. 1. Circulars may be had at IVISON, PHINNEY & CO.'S, 48 Walker-st., or of the Principal, CARSWELL & DIMON.

FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL AT HACKENSACK, N. J., Wm. Williams, Principal. Number limited to twelve. $40 per term. Will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 1. Superior advantages for civil engineering, &c.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE.—NEXT SESSION opens Sept. 4.—Superior advantages and accommodations at very low rates. Whole expense, $75 per half-yearly session. Address Rev. A. W. COWLES, D. D., President.

MADAME F. REICHARD'S FRENCH AND English boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 33 West 22d-st., near 5th-av. Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 16. For circulars, &c., address as above.

MAPLE HALL.—YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL, at Jamaica, Long Island, will reopen on the second MONDAY in September. Circulars at WATERS' music store.

HOPEDALE INSTITUTE, WESTCHESTER, Westchester County, N. Y., will reopen Sept. 1, for children under the age of 12. For terms, &c., address Principal.

MOUNTAIN INSTITUTE, HAVERSTRAW, N. Y.—A family boarding-school for fifteen boys. Beautiful location. Opens Sept. 1.

LAVALETTE WILSON, A. M., Principal.

THE MISSES OAKLEY'S BOARDING and Day School for young Ladies will reopen MONDAY, the 15th of September, at No. 98 Madison-av., between 29th and 30th sts.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Forty-ninth Semi-annual Session will commence May 1. For circulars address the Principal,

D. S. ROWE, A. M.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE—A BOARDING School for boys, at Flushing, L. I.

E. A. FAIRCHILD.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL—NO. 169 MAIN-st., Orange, N. J., will commence its next session on Sept. 1. Address for a circular E. W. BECKWITH, A. M.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG Ladies, Bridgeport, Conn.—For circulars, address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

MRS. GIBSON WILL REOPEN HER Boarding and Day School, No. 1 Union-square, on MONDAY, Sept. 29.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH school for young ladies, No. 24 East 27th-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 17.

MISS HAINES

Respectfully informs her friends and the public that her [illegible] School, No. 10 Gramercy Park, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. [illegible].

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY AT WESTCHESTER, PENN.—FOR BOARDERS ONLY.

Will be opened on THURSDAY, Sept. 4, 1862. It was chartered by the Legislature, with full collegiate powers. In the capacious buildings, which were erected and furnished at a cost of over sixty thousand dollars, are arrangements for the comfortable quartering [illegible] of 150 Cadets. A corps of competent and experienced teachers will give their undivided attention to the Educational Department, and aim to make their instruction thorough and practical. The Department of Studies embraces the following courses: Primary, Commercial and Scientific, Collegiate and Military. The moral training of Cadets will be carefully attended to.

For circulars, apply to T. W. Fowler, Esq., No. 50 Wall-st.; John H. Brown, Esq., No. 6 [illegible], New-York, or to Col. THEODORE HYATT, President, Westchester, Penn.

MRS. WILLIAM CALLENDER'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,

No. 32 East 21st-st., three doors east from Broadway, will open on FRIDAY, Sept. 19. Mrs. CALLENDER refers to Rt. Rev. H. Potter, Bishop of New-York; Rev. Edward Y. Higbee, D. D.; Rev. Geo. H. Houghton, D. D.; Prof. Charles Anthon, LL. D., Columbia College; Messrs. Chas. H. Russell, Wm. H. Aspinwall, Robert B. Hone, Benning Duer, A. Gracie King, Henry Chauncey, Jr., George C. Anthon, Henry Van Rensselaer, Fred. G. Foster, Eugene Dutilh, George A. Peters, M. D., New-York; Wm. H. Ashhurst, Philadelphia. Mrs. C. will be at home after Sept. 1.

MISS AIKEN'S SEMINARY,

STAMFORD, CONN.

The school opens on the 15th of September.

Terms—For board and tuition in the English, Ancient and Modern Languages, Vocal Music and in Drawing, $250 per year; pupils under 12, $225 per year.

No extra charges whatever, except for instrumental music, books and stationery.

A new seminary is being built, and the entire establishment, with a gymnasium, will be completed by the opening of the ensuing term.

For circulars, apply to Miss AIKEN, Principal.

Stamford, Aug. 20.

"WHERE ARE THE SCHOOLS?"

Parents and guardians may find, at the "AMER. SCHOOL INST.," No. 599 BROADWAY, circulars of several GOOD SCHOOLS for their free use.

Families and Schools supplied, without charge, with well-qualified teachers, for any department of instruction.

G. S. WOODMAN & CO., EDUCATIONAL AGENTS.

FORT EDWARD INSTITUTE.

Best planned and most successful Boarding Seminary in the State. See new catalogue for full particulars of rates and advantages. Fall Term begins Aug. 21. $30 per term of 14 weeks. Address Rev. JOSEPH E. KING, Fort Edward, N. Y.

MRS. L. A. SHEPHERD'S

Young Ladies' French and English Boarding and Day School, Clifton, Staten Island, will reopen Sept. 23. Circulars and references may be obtained of John Appleton, No. 443 Broadway; A. S. Barnes, No. 51 John-st., N. Y., or as above.

MISS A. VAN WAGENEN'S

BOARDING & DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,

No. 28 West 23d-st.

Will reopen on Tuesday, Sept. 16. Miss Van Wagenen will be at home after Sept. 1, to receive applications for pupils.

MISS PORTER'S SCHOOL FOR CHILDREN,

No. 1,316 Broadway,

Will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 15.

Applications to the above address will receive attention after 1st September.

FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE, corner of 170th-st. and Kingsbridge road. French is the language of the school. Daily tuition in Spanish and German. Particular care to the English branches. Collegiate courses. Commercial courses, higher mathematics, chemistry and metallurgy, under the direction of Prof. Estevez, Graduate Engineer of the Imperial School of Mines in Paris. Ample buildings, with thirty acres of ground. Laboratory and observatory. [illegible] Sept. 8. LESPINASSE & ESTEVEZ, Principals.

AMER. EDUCATIONAL BUREAU, NO. 599 BROADWAY.—Schools, families and colleges furnished (without charge) with competent teachers for any department; also, parents with circulars and information of good schools. Well-qualified teachers supplied with positions. Wanted immediately, superior teachers of classics and mathematics; salaries liberal. Also, lady teachers of music, French and painting. References—Rev. Dr. Van Norman, Rev. Theo. L. Cuyler, Professors Boyd, Phelps and Calkins, Messrs. Harper Brothers, Appleton & Co. SMITH, WILLSON & CO.

BEDFORD FEMALE INSTITUTE, AT Bedford, Westchester County, New-York, under charge of Mr. and Mrs. Bolton, will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 10, 1862. Terms $200 per year. Circulars may be had of J. M. Bates, Office of American Exchange Fire Insurance Company, corner of Broadway and Cedar-st., New-York; J. M. Nankin, Fulton Fire Insurance Company, No. [illegible] Wall-st., corner Maiden-lane; Anson D. F. Randolph, No. 683 Broadway, or address Principal.

AT $2 50, WRITING 20 LESSONS, PENMANSHIP and arithmetic 3 months. 8 lessons each, or book keeping lessons unlimited, $10, at PAINE'S Mercantile College, (founded 1849,) No. 62 Bowery, New-York; No. 296 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. "Col. Paine, the well-known teacher of penmanship, is one of the best instructors in the State."—Newport News.

TEACHERS.

AS TEACHER.—A YOUNG LADY EXPERIENCED in teaching, wishes a reengagement in either a school or family; her qualifications, in addition to the English branches, including mathematics, are French, Spanish and drawing; she would be willing to go to any distance; terms moderate. Best of references given and required. Address D. L. M., Box No. 106 Times Office.

AS TEACHER.—A LADY WHO HAS HAD NINE years' experience in teaching, under circumstances most favorable to her accomplishment in the art, wishes a situation as Principal of a small school, or an assistant in a large one, to teach English branches, and French also if desired. Satisfactory reference will be furnished. Address L. A., Perth Amboy, N. J.

AS TEACHER.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES A situation for a young lady friend, as teacher in a school or seminary, and would be willing to act as governess. She has had considerable experience, is a graduate of a Female Seminary, and can give the best of references. For further particulars address T. J. H., Box No. 170 Post-office, West Troy, Albany Co., N. Y.

AN AMERICAN LADY, EXPERIENCED in teaching English, French, (which she speaks,) Latin, Italian, and Music, wishes an engagement in a school or family, in the City or country. Terms moderate. Best City reference given and required. Address EDUCATION, Fort Ewen, Ulster County, N. Y.

A TEACHER, OF NINE YEARS' SUCCESSFUL experience, desires a situation as Principal of an Academy, or as Assistant in a first-class institution. He has been connected with one of the best schools in the country, and can refer to prominent educators. Address J. A. H., No. 42 John-st., New-York.

A GENTLEMAN, OF SEVERAL YEARS' experience as first assistant in first-class academies and boarding-schools, a thorough teacher, disciplinarian and vocalist, desires a position in, or very near the City. Highest testimonials given, and a good salary required. Address JAMES B. LOCKWOOD, Jamaica, L. I., for two weeks.

ALL ORDERS FOR TEACHERS SUPPLIED without charge, by the National Teachers' Institute, No. 335 Broadway. Pupils wanted for Schools, Seminaries and Academies. Teachers wanted; Principals, Assistants and Educational Correspondents throughout the country.

RICE & ANDREWS, No. 335 Broadway.

AS GOVERNESS.—WANTED, A POSITION AS daily or resident governess in a family or school, in New-York or its vicinity, by a lady competent to instruct in English, French and music; references to some of the best families. Address E. C., No. 45 West 20th-st., N. Y.

AS TEACHER.—PARTIES WISHING TO SECURE the services of a superior classical teacher may hear of such a one by addressing PROFESSOR, care of B. Sprout, Esq., No. 43 Wall-st., New-York.

FRENCH GOVERNESS WANTED—IN A Young Ladies' Boarding School in this City, to reside in the family. A Protestant required. Address, with references, H., Box No. 1,123 City Post-office.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON, THE 16TH of August, on board the steamboat Thomas Collyer, for Long Branch, a small pocket-book, containing between forty and fifty dollars, two notes of hand, and other papers valuable to no one but the owner. A liberal reward will be paid to the finder on return to the owner, at No. 129 Front-st.; or I will thank the finder to leave the pocket-book and papers at Box No. 266 City Post-office.

DROWNED.—A LIBERAL REWARD WILL BE paid for information that shall lead to the finding or recovering the body of a young man who was drowned on the 17th inst., in the Staten Island Sound, near Woodbridge Creek. Said information may be sent to Mr. [illegible], No. 5 Bond-st., N. Y.; or with A. T. BAXTER, Tottenville, Staten Island.

$10 REWARD.—LOST, ON THE 18TH INST., A POCKET BOOK, containing about [illegible] and a check on the Bank of North America in my favor for the [illegible]. The above reward will be paid by leaving it with the Discount Clerk at the Bank of the Republic.

FOUND—IN THE CARS OF THE RARITAN AND Delaware Bay Railroad, a package of [illegible]. The owner can have the same, by applying at the office of the Company, No. 96 Beaver-st., and proving property.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

TRY DUNLOP'S

SPLENDID ALE,

IN CASK AND BOTTLES,

Wholesale and for family use.

W. MARR, Agent,

No. 69 Liberty-st., New-York.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT GIMBREDE'S, NO. 588 BROADWAY.—Wedding cards, envelopes, note-paper, monograms, initial albums, &c., at reasonable prices. [illegible] (50 pictures) sold at $3 [illegible].

BRICK PRESSES AND DRAIN-TILE Machines, manufactured at No. 309 South 5th-st., Philadelphia. S. P. MILLER.

FINANCIAL.

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PROPOSALS.

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HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

TO LET.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

COUNTRY BOARD.

SUMMER RESORTS.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

BROOKLYN WAR MEETING.

30,000 MEN MASSED TOGETHER.

Speeches of Gen. Sickles, Gen. Walbridge, Col. Fuller, Gen. Spinola, Hon. Moses F. Odell, Hon. E. S. Driggs, Rev. Samuel H. Cox, Rev. Dr. [illegible], Alderman Strong, [illegible], Hon. [illegible] Hall, Capt. Hogan, Esq., and Others.

Patriotic Resolutions—Kings County Not to be Behindhand.

GREAT ENTHUSIASM AND AN ENTIRE SUCCESS.

Recruiting in Brooklyn has recently been dull. For this fact there are a variety of good reasons—[illegible]

[illegible]

Promptly at 3 o'clock, Gen. Crooke, Mayor Kalbfleisch, Hon. [illegible] Hall, Gen. Sickles, Gen. Walbridge, Col. Fuller, and others, appeared upon

STAND NO. 1,

and proceeded to organize the meeting.

Mr. [illegible], advancing to the front, said:

Fellow-Citizens: It is now the hour advertised for the holding of the mass meeting, and I nominate for permanent Chairman Gen. Crooke, a Supervisor and long-time resident of this county.

Gen. Crooke, having been duly confirmed, took the Chair, and having thanked the audience for the honor conferred upon him, read the following list of officers:

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

Henry E. Pierrepont,	Francis Markey,
A. M. Benson,	J. S. Gesmeyer(?),
Chas. Christmas,	Stephen Crowell,
John L. Spader,	P. Hinman(?),
Smith J. Eastman,	Geo. A. Newcombe(?),
S. M. Waterbury,	John Flaherty,
Andrew Cunningham,	John Rader(?),
Jonathan Moore(?),	William Cooper,
J. D. Sparkman,	J. L. Ryder,
E. Cropsey(?),	J. Sullivan(?),

Gideon Schenck(?).

SECRETARIES.

Jas. How,	John C. Perry,

Daniel Maujer.

which were accepted by the meeting.

He then said he would not detain them a moment, but would at once introduce to them a patriot and a gentleman, an orator and a soldier, one who had the mind to conceive and the tongue to utter great thoughts, and who would doubtless most eloquently and interestingly state to the people his views on men and things. He then introduced

HON. HIRAM WALBRIDGE,

who spoke substantially as follows:

Fellow-Citizens: It affords me great pleasure to meet you upon your own soil, to take counsel with you upon the best and most speedy method of ending this infernal rebellion. [Cheers.] Heart and soul I am with you; head and hands, and feet, all shall be given to the furtherance of our great, our righteous cause. [Great applause.]

As a Government emanating directly from the people [illegible]

[illegible] Events in Europe, now transpiring, give abundant guarantees [illegible] ["And it's well for the ould woman with the crown that she don't interfere."] It is, nevertheless, the dictate of good judgment, to prepare for every contingency that may arise. [illegible] Europe the watchfires of liberty which, three quarters of a century ago, their Lafayette assisted our Washington to kindle. And paramount to all this, the conviction should be universal, [illegible] and who stands in favor of Constitutional Government and of free Republican Institutions. I therefore take the liberty of submitting to you the resolutions which met the hearty endorsement of the fifty thousand loyal men that recently, in your neighboring city, infused new life and augmented vigor to the prosecution of the struggle, believing that if the views which they embody shall be carried out, we shall quell forever this infamous rebellion, restore the Republic to its former tranquility, and the United States will again occupy their former commanding position as the leading maritime and commercial power of the earth. I respectfully submit those resolutions, that were concurred, and which not only received the hearty concurrence of the loyal masses there assembled, but in my judgment they will meet the cordial sympathy of the entire loyal American people.

Resolved, 1. That the Union and strength of this great American Constitutional Government are guaranteed by the homogeneity of our people, their love of liberty, their early revolutionary history, and we conscientiously believe the immutable law of God, as expressed in nature, makes the territory assigned to the American people on this continent but one nation. [Applause.]

2. That the territorial limits of the United States, as they existed when this infamous rebellion began, and the Constitution which guarantees their existence, should forever remain one, entire, united, and indivisible.

3. That the division of the former and the overthrow of the latter would constitute a damning crime to all eternity.

4. That, as the blood of our slaughtered citizen soldiers, fallen in defence of constitutional liberty, cries to Heaven for redress, we declare that to suppress this rebellion, and save the national life, the Government should call into exercise every agency employed by the rebels themselves to make the war effective, conclusive and of short duration.

5. That we tender to our unfortunate countrymen now languishing by captivity in Southern prisons, our earnest and cordial sympathy, and we beseechingly implore the Government to effect their honorable exchange and release at the earliest possible moment.

6. That since integrity by public servants in the discharge of official duty is the only guarantee for good government, we call upon Congress to give the authority, and the Government to exercise it, of hanging upon a gibbet, higher than Haman hung, every official, in any department of the public service, who attempts, at this juncture of our public affairs, to fatten upon the misfortunes of the Republic, either by defrauding the public treasury, employing his public position to advance private pecuniary objects, or who shall be found guilty of imposing upon our brave soldiers any base article, either in the food or raiment provided for them by the Government.

5. That Congress should provide for opening the great line of interior water communication along our Atlantic coast capable of passing our naval fleet and commercial marine from the waters of the Roanoke and Chesapeake Bay to the eastern terminus of Long Island, and that the loyal States through which the work is to be constructed should at once open the means of internal communication, by which our gunboats can pass from the Mississippi, by the various canals and lakes, until they reach the Atlantic seaboard by the most cheap and expeditious route that scientific and practical knowledge may develop.

8. That our commercial marine, now largely in advance of any other nation, should be so organized as to aid in the means of its own defence, and that it is the duty of Congress to provide for this by incorporating a portion of the same into a "Militia of the Seas," and thus inaugurate a new element of national strength and defence, commensurate with our growing importance, as a great leading maritime power.

9. That steadily pursuing the wise policy of our fathers, we never mean to interfere in the internal conflicts of foreign States. But here, beneath this outstretched sky, in the presence of Almighty God, and of one another, we pledge our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor, never to abandon this struggle while there remains a traitor in the land, and that any armed intervention, by any foreign Power in our present domestic affliction, shall prove the signal for the spirit of liberty to commence its triumphant march through Europe. [Tremendous applause, lasting several minutes.]

And now, my friends, I will ask my friend Gen. Crooke to put these resolutions to the vote, and thanking you for your kind attention, I bid you farewell. [Applause.]

The Chairman then put the resolutions to vote, and they were enthusiastically adopted.

Gen. Crooke then read the following

RESOLUTIONS,

which were unanimously adopted:

The people of Kings County assembled in Mass Meeting at Washington Park, in the City of Brooklyn, on the 19th day of August, A. D., 1862, at the call of the Board of Supervisors of the County for the purpose of cooperation and action in the enlistment of Volunteers, do solemnly and emphatically resolve—

1. The present contest, forced upon us by the treasonable action of the rebellious States, now calls for the entire, united and zealous effort of our whole people to secure a prompt and effectual repression of the revolt.

2. That the County of Kings has always, from the commencement of the rebellion, been foremost and prompt to do its duty to the Government, and has, by its eagerness in recruiting, on previous calls upon the patriotism of its citizens, contributed so large a proportion of its fighting population, that now its resources are less abundant than in other parts of the State, which seem more prompt at the present moment.

3. We call upon our citizens to follow the thousands from this county now on duty in the armies of the United States; we call upon those able to contribute in money to show their patriotism and devotion to their country, by contributing in aid of the good work; we appeal to all, by their speech and conduct, to give encouragement and confidence to those disposed to serve their country in its need.

4. We have full faith in the patriotism of Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States; we hope, and are inspirited by the recent measures of the United States Government, that all the means and powers of the Government and people of the United States will be used, at once and speedily, to overwhelm this accursed rebellion.

5. We do not believe that the emancipation of the slaves of the Southern States would cause them to flee from the freedom given them at home to the States of the North; and the idea sometimes thrown out amongst us, that emancipation would interfere with the laboring population of the North, is neither wise, nor started with loyal intent.

6. The release of Col. Corcoran and his fellow-prisoners is a matter for public rejoicing; the promotion of Corcoran to the rank of Brigadier-General is just and well-deserved.

7. The action of the Board of Supervisors, in offering a bounty for enlistment of volunteers, has the hearty and entire approval of this meeting.

The Chairman then announced that there was present a gentleman who, by his conscientious attention to the duties of his office, his faithful service of his constituents, and his kindness to the sick and wounded soldier, had endeared himself to every man, woman and child in the country, and he knew the people would be glad to see and hear him. He then introduced

HON. MOSES F. ODELL,

the present member of Congress from Brooklyn, who was received with cordial applause.

He said that the resolutions just read, intimated that Brooklyn had not responded as readily to the last call of the President as other communities. That was true, but there was a reason for it, and a good reason, which was that at the commencement of the rebellion Brooklyn did more than her duty, and furnished men far beyond her quota. Brooklyn soldiers had met the enemy in almost every battle of the war. At Bull Run, at Ball's Bluff, at Williamsburgh, at Fair Oaks, and in all the engagements of the Peninsula the sons of Brooklyn had fought gallantly and fell bravely.

The object of this meeting was to fill up the broken ranks of Brooklyn soldiers that had already gone to the war. The question is, shall King's County respond to the call of the President? [Cries, "Yes," "yes."] Not merely the young men, but the men of property and means were called upon to do their duty in this crisis. Let all present at this meeting say as he goes forth, "I will get at least one recruit for this call." There appeared to be an alarming prevalence of sickness of a certain character in this city at the present time. A physician told him yesterday that he never knew so much sickness of a peculiar kind. It was easily cured, however, and the patient only needed a certificate that he was unfit for military duty. [Laughter and cheers.]

There had been some errors on the part of the Government since the war commenced, but he could assure them that Abraham Lincoln was an honest man, and furthermore, that the Government had now got thoroughly aroused to the importance of this contest. They had been looking around heretofore in vain for a Union sentiment in the South; they had done looking for this, and were now prepared to crush the rebellion by all the means that could be brought to bear. Let us then send on reinforcements, and bring the war to a speedy termination. It had been established beyond a doubt, that Brooklyn had furnished over 8,000 soldiers for regiments outside of her limits; these should have enlisted here, but the city was still ready to do all that could be done to fill her quota under the last call. Let all engage heartily in the work of furnishing enlistments, and we would soon see the end of this wicked and unholy rebellion. [Cheers.]

MR. W. BRITTON(?)

was then introduced, and spoke as follows:

Something more than a year ago I beheld just such an assemblage as this. They were assembled for a purpose such as you are met for, and with your leave I will recapitulate slightly what has been done since that time. As you know, we of the North were appalled and astounded at the manifestations made by our Southern friends just after the election. We were bankrupted, our arms were gone, and we were as it were palsied. Abraham Lincoln almost had to steal his way to the Capital. Events went on till the eyes of the North were turned upon the little spot in Charleston Harbor; our breath was stayed, and we hardly dared to move, when the hellish surrounding fires opened upon the little devoted band within Fort Sumter. Then how we rose in our might, how that flag which fell bathed in glory there grew precious in our sight. Then it was that that meeting was held here, and others all over the land; wherever they could find five men to gather, they met to give vent to their anger and dissatisfaction.

At that time we were divided into parties, but all parties were soon forgotten. The only mistake made was that we called for too few men. There is an impression prevailing that we have done nothing. We had nothing to fight with, we were not a military people. We have fought for over a year; we have Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee and New-Orleans; we hold every town, except Charleston, of any magnitude, and that ought to be sunk as far as hell. We are not to be appalled. We undertook to take the bastard Capital, and have so far failed to take it; but is there anything dreadful in that? Look at Washington; didn't he fail time after time, and have to struggle years for the starting of that which we now are striving to preserve? Now, fellow-citizens, were they discouraged when they had to march on frozen ground with bloody feet? And what would we be, if we should say, after a year's fighting, because we have met with one defeat, we are ready to give up all so dear to us on God's earth. War is bad, that we know, but other nations have had it, and the South is meeting it, and they are to be applauded for it. They make this war a war of the people. Old men and daughters encourage their soldiers and everybody makes it his exclusive business to attend to this war. They now hold us at bay at Richmond—shall this be? ["Never, never,—give 'em hell."] Let us reason together. Is there a place where there is an army which might be called an army save that at Richmond? None; and if we can take that, if we can cut this off we shall be at the end of the rebellion. [Give McClellan three cheers—three for Corcoran.]

We can't all go to the war; but I tell you there is no reason why every man should not resolve that he will make it his first business to encourage enlistments. ["Hurrah for Horace Greeley."] Now, the young men who have no families should go first, then others. ["Hurrah, but I go in for that."] This is the same contest which you, gentlemen, have fought abroad—whether aristocratic or democratic Government shall rule. [Democratic.] Whether an oligarchy or the people shall be supreme. ["The people be gar."] The time to terminate is now. We must not indulge in criticisms on what has been done. ["Hurrah for Greeley," "Put him out."]

I don't care for the negro, save as a human being. I think perhaps it would be well if every negro should be put out of existence. ["Ha, ha, that's the talk."] I say, however, that if necessary, let the Government use any and all means to put down this rebellion. Let us save the Government—that's the desired point—a Government which is the proudest on the face of the globe; which has done more to elevate humanity than all others on the face of the earth, and which is yet destined to stand first among the nations of the world. [Applause.]

Gen. Crooke then led forward, amid great cheering, pushing and crowding,

GEN. D. E. SICKLES.

The crowd, already great, became immense, and the pressure upon the four-and-twenty policemen in front was tremendous. Cheer succeeded cheer, but after a little silence and order were restored, Gen. Sickles spoke as follows:

Fellow-citizens: The other night while addressing an audience in Brooklyn, I had occasion, as the truth required, to say that the city was laggard, while the country was active. This countless throng—these unnumbered thousands teach me now that Brooklyn, the third city of the Union in population, and second to none in intelligence and patriotism, means to be foremost in her exertions to put down this rebellion. [Three cheers.] The reporters—always at their posts—who surround me, will convey a vivid picture of this spectacle to the country, but it will be difficult for any one not a spectator to realize the full grandeur of the scene. All honor to your noble city for this day which you have given to your country; and let me tell you it was time. The Nation has need at this hour of just such outpourings of the people—of just such evidence that the popular heart is truly and universally aroused to the dangers and the duties of the hour. At the outbreak of this rebellion, both the people and the Government had much to learn. Our previous history had conferred lustre on our arms; but, although it had proved that we had all the elements within us to constitute a military Power, these elements had always slumbered in our peaceful paths. This rebellion brought with it great trials and great necessities, and its reverses have taught us great lessons. The disaster of Bull Run gave to us the magnificent army of the Potomac, with its glorious chief, Gen. McClellan. [Cheers, and a cry, "We want fighting men—we don't want any politicians."] Well, my friend, I will be glad to have you for a fighting man. [Cheers and laughter.] The exploits of the *Merrimac* have given us an invincible navy, teaching Congress and the cities the necessity of looking to that force as one of the great sources of national safety. The campaign of the Peninsula, brilliantly as it has illustrated the courage of Northern soldiers, and the consummate ability of its commander in all that constitutes a great General, has taught the nation the folly of attempting to crush the vast armies which the rebellion has amassed by a single column of one hundred thousand men. The campaign of the Peninsula, bringing us as it did to the very gates of Richmond, has taught us how capable our soldiers are of constancy and sacrifices and hardships; and these qualities ennoble men and armies, and sometimes produce results on the battle-field which even the most brilliant courage has failed to accomplish. The campaign, while it has not realized the expectations of the people, has brought us to comprehend fully and truly what is needed. It has taught the nation that in order to bring this war to a speedy conclusion, in order to give us the results of a campaign short, sharp and decisive, a million of soldiers are necessary, and that that million of men must be speedily put into the field. The President has called for men. The people are everywhere responding. There will be no draft of men in any of the rural districts of the State of New-York. If there is a draft anywhere, it will be in the cities. Brooklyn has to-day given a convincing proof that she will not be one of the cities degraded to the necessity of furnishing her quota by conscripts. [Applause.] I see before me the young and the old, the poor and the rich, women and men, the native-born and the exiled; and all of us have an equal interest in the great issue which the nation is now meeting. The American has motive enough when he says to himself, "This is my own, my native land." The exiled discovers that that land of promise—that that nationality which has ever afforded him protection in all his rights, is menaced. The Frenchman remembers that it was Lafayette who, in the dark hours of the Revolution, left rank and fortune and pleasure behind, and joined our standard. The German does not forget that it was Steuben who came among us, and gave discipline to the armies of the Revolution. The Polander and the Hungarian recur with pride to the chivalry and gallantry of Pulaski and Kosciusko, and Irishmen will never forget the blood of Montgomery, shed in the early history of our struggle for freedom, and will remember that upon every battle-field the Republic has ever known, the brave, heroic and loyal blood of Irishmen has been generously shed for our liberties. [A voice—"An' we'll do it again." Laughter and cheers.] If I know the Irish character, I know that our citizens of Irish birth join our standard because they love that flag. [Cheers. A voice—"That's so, Gen. Sickles."]

I am here to-day to stimulate no national antipathies. It is the highest duty of the good citizen, as well as of the Government, to avoid all the irritations of complications with foreign Powers. There are causes of dissatisfaction which the people of this country have with England. Ireland has a long list of grievances which she has borne from England, but they are not to be settled now, or in this rebellion. There is one woman who, seated as she is on the British throne, and remembering the generous and cordial and hearty reception given to her son while on his visit to this country, has steadily and faithfully withstood every inducement offered to her to throw the weight of British influence in the scale against us, and in her late address to the British nation she has given her pledge that England shall not intervene in the quarrel between the North and South. Let us remember that the North has one great duty to perform, and let that be accomplished, and then we will have the *leisure to settle any other quarrel which we may find* on our hands. [Applause.] Let us be mindful that we are sustaining a great and glorious nationality. We have all in our hearts sworn to stand by that banner floating yonder in the breeze. That banner symbolizes our Union, consecrated by the sacrifices, labors and patriotism of Washington—that banner has done more to elevate the laboring man to the dignity of the freeman and citizen than any other flag on the face of the earth. [Applause.] Under that flag, for the first time in the history of labor, ten hours was declared through the length and breadth of the land to be a day's work. Over all the world before that twelve hours had been declared by common usage a day's work. For the first time in the history of the world, it was under that flag that we saw the sublime spectacle of popular instruction made a part of the Government of every State in the Union, extending this inestimable blessing to the children of every man within our borders, no matter how humble, no matter how poor. [Applause.] Are not these institutions something to struggle for? [Voices: "Yes, yes."] Above all, that banner symbolizes religious liberty. [Applause.] It typifies the right of every man to worship God according to the dictates of his own conscience. It is for such institutions, for such a Constitution, and for such a cause, that we are battling to-day. Democratic institutions must be preserved now by the suppression of this rebellion, or they must be forever lost. Fellow-citizens, let me say to those who are disposed to revive partisan issues, to those who are fierce military men in times of peace, and very noisy politicians in times of war, ["Good."] let me say to that class, that there are but two sides to this contest—the side of rebellion on the one hand, and the cause of the Union on the other. Every man who is not earnest for the suppression of the rebellion is a half-and-half ally, and supporter of the rebellion. [A drunken man in the crowd, "Three cheers for the supporter."] I think my friend has mistaken the words; he wants to cheer the supporter of the Union. [Cheers.] We have learnt that to sustain the President in an honest and patriotic effort to discharge a great public duty, it was necessary to have a united people—a people earnest, enthusiastic and devoted to the cause, and ready everywhere to make all the sacrifices required for success. Give to the President the 600,000 men he has called for; give to your Generals that generous support and trust which alone can enable them to discharge their delicate and arduous duties. Give the soldier to understand that no man who goes to the war need apprehend that no one is left behind dependent upon him shall be permitted to suffer in his absence. Let the soldier understand that in our free army the soldier of to-day may be the commander of to-morrow.

My friends, excuse me for a word or two of a practical nature. The duty upon which I am sent here is to fill up the shattered ranks of my command. I may say, in this connection, that it is no desire of mine to suppose that no other enlisted in the ranks of this great army of ours—organized in the true spirit of our institutions—is to remain in the ranks. In my command I have to-day thirty-six officers who four months ago—every man of them—were privates. [Great cheering.] Since I have come to the North recruiting, thousands have come to me to offer their services as officers, and I have said to them that I came here to enlist men, and that the honors and promotions which were to be made in the Excelsior Brigade were to be made from those who had served faithfully through many a well-fought field, and had so earned their promotion. [Applause, and cries of "Good."] A great many people, I believe, hesitate about joining the old regiments from a sort of apprehension that, perhaps, they will be made soldiers a little too soon, and get, perhaps, a little sooner than they are prepared for it in the neighborhood of those disagreeable bullets. [Laughter.] I think this is a mistake. I think the regiments raising all over the North are to take the places of some of these wearied, exhausted, battle-worn regiments which have been for so many months in the field, and that perhaps they will have a brief period of leisure and repose, to see how the new regiments like the sort of work that we have been engaged in. [Laughter and Cheers.] So that I can recommend the old regiments as being as safe as any to the nervous recruit. [Laughter.]

Fellow-citizens: I shall soon have discharged the duties which brought me here, and shall have the pleasure of returning once more to my gallant comrades of the Excelsior Brigade. [Cheers.] I can carry back to the Army of the Potomac the assurance—for I have seen a thousand proofs of it—that it has a place in the hearts of the people. I can carry back the promise that the reinforcements that the army needs are forthcoming. I can say to that grand army, soldiers as well as commander, that it may rely safely and surely upon the patriotism of the great nation for which it battles, and that New-York has taken a solemn vow, and registered it in Heaven, never to be erased, that whatever sacrifices are necessary, in men or money, that the rebellion must and shall be put down. [Applause.] Fellow-citizens, I know that in much that I have addressed to you to-day, I have intended to appeal more to your passions. It will be one of the proudest recollections that I shall have as an American, if I shall be permitted to survive this war and read something of its history, that it has been conducted without passion or bitterness on the part of the North. It will be our glory and undying honor so long as history shall be read, if we meet all the requirements of the great crisis; raise the vast armies; replenish as often as need be the treasury, bring all the men from the pursuits of industry and convert them into soldiers, raise and spread out upon the seas the powerful fleets that we may require to put down the greatest and most formidable rebellion the world has ever seen—it will be our undying glory, I say, if *this great work shall be accomplished without* the violation of law, without the departure from any constitutional duty, without the invasion of any private right, without the infliction of a single cruelty upon any human being. [Great cheering.]

After the uproar which ensued, the Chairman introduced a straight, martial-looking, white-haired, bronzed-faced man, as

COL. FULLER,

who led his regiment gallantly in the late fight under Gen. Banks, and who spoke with great and magnetic earnestness, as follows:

My Countrymen: I come a stranger among you, and did not expect to be called upon. True, I have come from the war—not scarred, thank God, but connected with a triumphant host, who propose not to lay down their arms until the last rebel is dead and damned. [Applause.] One mighty interest is now settling down upon the heart of every American citizen—one solemn duty is binding upon the conscience of every citizen of our beloved country. The great question at issue is not, shall Richmond be taken, shall Charleston be annihilated—I wish she were utterly annihilated—shall New-Orleans sink beneath the swamps on which she is built? The question is not, whether this party or that party shall triumph, but the question that we must settle by our money and our right arm is, "Shall the Constitution, given us by our fathers as it was, as it is, and, by the grace of God, as it ever shall be, be maintained?" [Great applause.] We are called upon to put down a foe that has been baptized in the very waters of hell, and that has attempted to lay prostrate in the dust the fair temple of liberty built under God by our fathers, and that has sought to seize upon all that was vital in our history and in our national interests. We have been feeling our way along blindly, while the entire Southern mind has been embittered with deep hostility to the great principle of our nationality, and set up that little goddess, State Rights, as superior to Nationality. We have slumbered until well nigh the only interest that an American could desire to live for has been buried in the dust. Our armies have been gathered; they have been assailed by professed friends of liberty. Our Generals have been scandalized; our armies have been defamed, and men have barked upon the track of the faithful soldier, as though they would be glad if he were in the clutches of that naughty man, Jeff. Davis. [Laughter.] What now becomes the duty of every American citizen? It is well enough to meet in great masses such as I see before me, and hear such eloquent speeches as I have heard from my gallant friend. But it is the duty of the young man to enrol his name under the Stars and Stripes to fight for God and Liberty. The young man who has not heart enough to enlist, has not heart enough to be saved or damned. The young men—American born or protected by the American flag—the young men who have come to our shores and received here a home, are unworthy the privileges they enjoy, until they join in one expression: "We will enlist, we will go forth; we will fight; we will die, but the Stars and Stripes shall never be trailed in the dust." [Cheers.] It is a question whether the American people, even up to this hour, have taken into account the dimensions of this rebellion. Thirty years has this foul tree been growing—has this doctrine been instilled into the minds of the Southern people, that they owed no allegiance to the National Government, but only to the State. The rebellion has been brought about by artful men. It was not to protect Southern rights, for every institution of the South was firmer than ever before when the rebellion broke out, so far as State institutions were concerned. It was an attempt to overturn the very foundations of our free Government; to strike down the doctrine that my vote was as good as that of Breckinridge or Davis. It was a design to defeat the great ends of popular Government. This was the reason that the aristocracy looked on to see a great nation with which they were at peace shattered and divided, while they only cried shame to the dogs of war. [Cheers. Why?] Because they would break down the great doctrine of popular rights, and lay in the dust that temple of freedom that frowned on the gray walls of their tyranny. What are we to do, young men? The old men will not go to the war—we do not ask them to go. The gray-haired men they cannot go. But we young men have a duty. [As Col. Fuller is gray-haired, this remark was received with great laughter and applause.] We young men must go. I am a boy with you. "To be sure I have seen some few years, but I doubt if you can jump a six-rail fence quicker than I can. [Laughter and cheers.]] We that are in the bloom of youth, and full of vigor, energy, courage, life, love of liberty, love of home, we will go to a man. What say you? [Cries, "Yes, yes, yes."] Come right down here, then, and enroll your names. [Great cheering.] When I was raising my regiment I came across a man who deplored the war, because the taxes were so high. All the property he had under heaven was a lame horse and a broken-down buggy, and he sold them because the taxes were getting to be so high. [Great laughter.] My dear sir, what are your broad acres worth if you have no country. I would rather have an inheritance upon an iceberg north of Labrador, unless the old Stars and Stripes, under which my Fathers fought and died, waves over this land. There are many who say, "Oh, yes, we all ought to go." But you ask them if you shall put down their son John's name, and they say, "Oh, no, John has always been a good boy, and it would break his mother's heart." And another young man has just got a new house, and is going to be married. I would prefer my daughter would be an old maid than marry such a man. [Cheers.] It is not the interest of this generation alone that is involved in this question. The long lines of coming years, with their teeming generations of the future, will turn back to bless or curse us, to praise or blame us, to welcome us to a higher life or damn us where we ought to be, if we do not fight for our country. [Cheers.] The world demands our stern reply to the foul attack made upon our freedom. If we fail in this contest, the star of hope for nations will be clouded for centuries. What say you? [Cries, "Yes, yes."] How many of you have enlisted? Not one from this vast assemblage? Can you hear the pleadings of your gallant Generals, and not run, as if you were driven by frenzy, for your country's welfare? Where are our brothers? Many of them, I know, are cold in death beneath Cedar Mountain; many are in hospitals; thousands more are standing ready, waiting for the foe. Will you go with them? [Cheers.] And when the great hour comes that the shout of triumph shall go up, let us, from the East and West, the North and South, unite in one loud chorus of praise to the God of Battles. [Great applause.]

After Col. Fuller's speech, there was no one found willing to add thereto, and the Chairman pronounced the meeting adjourned.

Before the meeting broke up, however, Mr. Barnard(?) made a humorous and poetical address, after which, in behalf of Mr. H. E. Matthews(?), he presented Capt. John O'Connor, of Company G, First Regiment Empire Brigade, a very handsome revolver.

His Honor, Mayor Kalbfleisch, announced that he had received a note from Mr. Chas. A. Meigs(?), which he considered the most practical thing yet done—as it contained a check for $1,000 for the aiding of recruiting.

STAND NO. TWO.

Around this stand were gathered the real "bone and sinew" of the meeting. The rough and uncouth, but hearty and outspoken Celt, jostled the ruby-faced phlegmatic German, and decorating the interstices of the motley throng were bevies of America's fair daughters of the more Democratic order, making the historic hillside smile with many brilliant colors. The [illegible] the standard of [illegible] Massachusetts, as a mark of special honor to the Old Bay State.

ORGANIZATION.

The meeting was called to order by Mr. Supervisor Talbot(?), who nominated for Chairman,

HON. SAMUEL SLOAN.

That gentleman, amid prolonged applause, proceeded to open the proceedings with a few pertinent and patriotic remarks, to the effect that the meeting had not been called together for the mere purpose of reading resolutions and making speeches, but with a view to accelerate the great work of recruiting for the Union armies. The quota of men called for from Brooklyn must be raised. They would, he hoped and believed, without a draft. But if such became the necessity, a draft there must and would be; and he was heart and soul in favor of any, and every energetic measure necessary for the suppression of the rebellion.

Mr. Sloan then introduced the following list of officers:

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

P. A. Lambert,	B. Blossom.
J. D. Hodges,	Robert Carman.

William Marshall.

SECRETARIES.

S. D. McGrath,	O. W. White.

John S. McKay.

These names having been greeted with applause, the Chairman, with a brief complimentary remark, introduced

HON. EDMUND S. DRIGGS,

who said: We are here to-day, fellow-citizens, for the purpose of doing what we can toward encouraging those who have taken part, and those who are about to take part, in this great war, and if needs be, to enlist ourselves in the sacred cause. It becomes every man and every woman in the land, at this dark crisis, to do all in their power to aid in filling up the broken ranks of our regiments, in responding to the call of the President, and in crushing the rebellion. We came not here as children, nor to make fine speeches, nor to see who shall excel in eloquence, but to talk like men, impressed with the solemnity of the occasion, and to endeavor to make the whole *people spring to their feet, and answer the pressing* call of the country. [Applause.] When on a visit to Boston last week, and going from point to point to see what the people there were doing, I found on every block a recruiting office; on every corner and little open space stood a canvas tent, or a booth of boards covered with patriotic mottoes, and devoted to the great work. One of these mottoes, in particular, beautifully painted and set off with gold leaf, struck my attention, and I will now repeat as most appropriate on this occasion. It ran thus: "Mothers send your sons; wives send your husbands; sisters send your brothers; young ladies send your lovers; your country is in danger." Now, I have thought that the young ladies of Brooklyn are not less patriotic than those of the old Bay State, and that the same patriotic principle will thrill through them that is embodied in that motto. [Applause.] On my return to the city, I came down on board of the *Metropolis*, with five hundred of the noble sons of Massachusetts, and on all sides the young men were still pouring in to enlist. [Renewed applause.] We are not here to-day to say who produced this terrible trouble, nor who applied the torch and fired the house. It is enough for us to know that it is fired, and our duty is simply to spring to our feet at the first tap of the drum and rush to the rescue. [Cheers.] After the Union shall be restored—after the whole thirty-four States shall be again replaced in the national galaxy, after every Secessionist shall be crushed out, it will be time enough to look around and see who brought about all this desolation and ruin, and if I am not greatly mistaken in the mettle of the American people, the day of retribution will come, and then may God have mercy upon those who have caused the bloodshed and desolation. [Tremendous applause.] Mr. Driggs proceeded to narrate a variety of anecdotes to illustrate the worthlessness of every minor interest compared with the one absorbing peril of the Union. He had the honor to be one of a committee in that District, appointed by Gov. Morgan to recruit a regiment, and he was happy to say, as one inducement to the new soldier, that the Committee had determined to receive into the regiment none but experienced officers, so that life should not be uselessly thrown away, nor the health of the private imperiled. Taxpayers and men of means must not talk about $500 and $1,000 being a large amount to give to their country. He (Mr. Driggs) had been taught by his father to love above all, first his God, and second his country. He had started to work his own way in the world at the age of 13 with nothing. Under this good Government he had prospered. It is that good Government—that good code of laws, that have bestowed blessings on us all. Without them our wealth and all we have is trash—for nothing would be secure one hour.

Mr. Driggs, in continuing to urge the completion of the Spinola Brigade as the readiest Brooklyn organization, said that if $100 per head, nay, if $200 were necessary, the recruit should have it. ["Bully for you!" from the crowd.] The sum of $225 dollars combined bounty was now offered for the recruit, and it would be folly to wait for the draft. He had proposed to two members of the Committee of the Thirteenth Ward that they should use their personal efforts to get 100 men to give $1 apiece to the 250 men still needed for their regiment, so that each man would thus get $100 in addition to all the other bounties. [Renewed applause.] Mr. Driggs, after indicating that where he had owned eight houses before the war began, he now owned but four, and if the war continued another year these would be reduced to two; "but," said he, in conclusion, "take my property, take my life, take all—the Union must and shall be preserved!" [Long continued applause, during which the very fine band stationed on the platform struck up "Hail Columbia."]

REV. SAMUEL H. COX

Was next presented to the audience. The venerable gentleman was received very cordially, and in no small degree enhanced the good will of his audience by stating that he had lived at one time for seventeen years in Brooklyn, and only wished that he had remained there. Like his friend, the preceding speaker, he was in the habit of signing his name on hotel registers, when away from home, as from Brooklyn, and not from New-York, as so many others were in the habit of doing. In another thing he could sympathize with his friend Driggs—his dear mother, who had been in heaven but twelve days, had taught him to love his country next to his God, and the man who did not love his country should be banished to the deserts of the Universe. Franklin, who was not so learned and refined as he was a practical scholar, had used the motto:

"Ubi libertas ibi patria."

Where liberty dwells there is my country. The speaker had read a little history, had seen a little of men, had read and studied much, had been to Europe twice, and had known many countries, but there was none on earth for liberty and happiness compared to that whose motto was "E Pluribus Unum." Many States united in one—each State a sovereign—all those sovereigns united in one country, which neither Slavery nor Rebellion can put down. [Great cheering.]

The speaker, extending his hand toward the slopes of Fort Green, now swarming with people, said he could not help recalling the time when he first saw that hill—it was in 1812, when he was a student of law, at Newark, and stood the draft. He came out No. 6 instead of No. 7, and was not taken, and the same feeling that animated him now then made him volunteer. He and other young men formed a company of sharpshooters, under Capt. Theodore Frelinghuysen, who made him a sort of clerk and fugleman, and, in that capacity, and thinking as they all thought then, that it was a mercy to take aim at the officers who came to rule our country, he had written as a motto for the company the couplet that follows:

"As freemen war but to establish peace,
The deadliest vengeance speediest will cease."

Let the South in that way understand that they do not love Slavery half as much as you do Liberty! [Prolonged applause.]

The reverend speaker here very impressively added that it was his belief that Christians all and Christ had died for all would inherit Heaven, were they red, white or black, and he would not exclude one of these from the boon of Liberty. It had been reserved for the South to think of dividing this great inheritance intended for all—to think of dissolving this glorious "E Pluribus Unum." When God established a new nation in Palestine, it consisted, like ours, of thirteen States, with no King to reign over them but Him—and, here, we have no King but the one eternal, invisible, omnipotent Lord. When the secession or rebellion of Jeroboam occurred, he had to go down into captivity, and it was one hundred and thirty-three years before Judah was taken away. From the hour of the schism, the country never prospered. England and Scotland were once divided by the Valley of the Tweed, and it was then a wilderness—made and kept so for hundreds of years by border warfare. Chevy Chase, Flodden Field, and other raids and battles, one after the other, followed on and ravaged fields, desolated homes, famishing women and children filled the horrors of the scene. With union came prosperity and peace. Civilization, order and prosperity reign there now, and God is worshipped by one nation and one people. [Applause.]

The speaker drew a touching picture of the miseries that must follow a disruption of the American Union, quoting a verse of a recent poem that had [illegible] him:

"Ah! then would come the conflict there,
[illegible] disorder;
Brother against brother's hand would turn,
[illegible] the border."

To avert this, let the people act and pray! There is a prayer that moves the hand, the heart, the Solar System. That God whom we have thanked for having made this glorious Union free and independent will hearken to prayer. [illegible] Of England particularly he thought [illegible] the American Consul [illegible] London [illegible] the middle class, is friendly to America. [Renewed and prolonged applause.]

At this moment a procession of workmen from the Navy-yard, preceded by a band, and bearing the National colors, marched in near the stand, and, as the speaker took his seat, "John Brown's Hymn" was played with great effect.

ALDERMAN HEMAN STRONG

was the next speaker. He very briefly urged the people, for the honor of Brooklyn and Kings County, to fill up the required quota of volunteers without drafting, and pointed out the advantages offered at this time to recruits. In Steuben County, Gen. Van Valkenburgh had raised a whole brigade in three weeks, and Kings County [illegible]

[illegible]

Mr. Strong here alluded to many wealthy men of the North who would not give a dollar to the war fund, and, if this meeting and others like it had no other good effect, it would overawe such men and make all traitors keep as still as death. [Applause.] Mr. Strong then [illegible] success of the South. Jeff. Davis would immediately assume the reins of Government, and rule the North with a rod of iron, *in every detail of existence*. So the people must make up their minds to fight or be whipped. This meeting would give encouragement to the poor, tired soldier of the army of the Potomac, who for eighteen months had been marching [illegible] and traitor should hear the knell of his doom in the [illegible] cry, "Hang him, hang him by the neck, till he is dead!" [Vociferous applause.]

Cries of "Spinola!" "Spinola!" were now heard on all sides, and presently the Chairman introduced to the audience Hon. (now Colonel) Frank B. Spinola, commander of the Empire Brigade. That gentleman having spoken on the main stand, and being reported at length in another column, we omit our sketch of his remarks at Stand No. 2.

Chauncey Shaffer, Esq., followed in a characteristically eloquent and amusing speech, which electrified the audience, [illegible] "To hell with the [illegible]," &c. [illegible] We have reported Mr. Shaffer also elsewhere.

The succeeding speaker was

A. J. CHRISTIANSON(?), ESQ.,

introduced by the Chairman as a New-York merchant, known to Brooklyn in connection with some of its best enterprises.

Mr. Christianson said that, although he had travelled 250 miles to be present at the meeting, he had not expected to address it, and would not do so but for the feeling that every man and woman was called upon to lift a hand or raise a voice in this great cause. [illegible]

[illegible]

The Chairman here escorted to the front a tall, handsome, soldierly-looking man, in full uniform, whom he introduced as

CAPT. WM. H. HOGAN,

Aid-de-Camp to Gen. Thomas Francis Meagher, of the Irish Brigade. The gallant Captain wore his long riding-boots, carried in his hand the military shako, which sundry bullet holes indicated had been worn upon the field of battle, and the ruddy brown of his countenance [illegible] Southern bivouacs and marches. The Captain, in that mingled strain of wit and pathos, which is the special gift of Erin's children, at one moment convulsed his audience with laughter, and at another melted them almost to tears. His narratives of the surpassingly wonderful achievements of the Irish Brigade, especially the glorious Sixty-ninth, under Col. Nugent, and Eighty-eighth, under Col. Kelly, wrought up the surrounding Celts to a pitch of frantic enthusiasm, and their cheers for the two Colonels named, and for Gens. Corcoran and Meagher, rang out like the slogan of Clontarf. The Captain claimed the rescue of the entire Army of the Potomac for the Irish Brigade, and his anecdotes of their prowess were intensely thrilling and diverting. He embodied the idea of a Zouave of the Brigade in the following inexpressibly funny couplet—one, we believe, of an entire same series:

What is a Zouave?
Said the Shan Van Vocht.
He has ribbons on his calves,
Said the Shan Van Vocht.
He's a sort of Irish Turk,
But, he's the boy to do the work,
Said the Shan Van Vocht.

[Roars of laughter and applause.]

The Captain's hits at the crowd and repartees when interrupted would make up a new O'Malley selection, and it is with regret that we are obliged to omit those gems of military Celtic wit. They held the throng long after the other stands were deserted, and when he informed one enthusiastic questioner that if he would keep his nose clean he'd bring him home an Octoroon, the cheers were deafening.

Gen. Daniel E. Sickles followed in an address of some length and moment, but as we have given his speech at Stand No. 1, we refrain from a further report.

It was nearly 6 P. M. when the dense crowd consented to abandon No. 2, and in the dusk of evening and the dun dust-clouds of Myrtle-avenue, the distinguished military men who had graced the occasion with their presence and their eloquence with difficulty succeeded in changing their base to New-York, through the shouting multitudes that hung around their carriages and cars. Fort Greene was won!

STAND NO. THREE.

The appearance of the crowd about the stand, at the hour of commencement, did not promise very enthusiastic proceedings, most of those present evidently having been drawn one side by the music of a band stationed on the hill beyond. A requisition made on the musicians soon increased the number to a very respectable crowd, which rapidly augmented, as the meeting progressed, until all were present who could well get within reach of the speaker's voice. Among those at this stand we noticed Admiral Paulding, Congressman Odell, and other distinguished gentlemen.

Shortly after 4 o'clock, Supervisor Kirby came forward and nominated for President Ex-Mayor Edw. A. Lambert, who was chosen by acclamation. The meeting was further organized by the choice of the following:

Vice-Presidents—Gen. Jesse C. Smith, Addison Richardson, J. S. T. Stranahan, Dr. Louis Bauer, Henry R. Pierson, Dr. Malone.

Secretaries—John E. Fodwell(?), James H. Magill, Samuel Taylor.

Speeches were made at this stand by Chauncey Shaffer, Esq., Robert Hoxie(?), Esq., and others.

At the conclusion of the proceedings the vast crowd dispersed, filled with enthusiasm for the cause.

The Mails Per the Arabia.

Boston, Tuesday, Aug. 19.

The mails per the steamship Arabia, for Liverpool, via Halifax, will close at 7 o'clock to-morrow morning, but she will not sail until 10 o'clock.